The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHANGED.

Dear love, in this rapture of meeting,
While the heart-leaps thrill fast through our veins,
You ask why a shadow of mourning
Like a cloud on my forehead remains?

You say I am altered, my darling,
In these years I have waited and wept,
While the sickening hand is of the weary clocks
In slow beats dreh, or slept.

The tears that we shed when we parted
Dimmed all the youth out of my eyes,
Till the fair green earth had no freshness to me,
And the sun no heaven in the skies.

The feather-tipped tops of the pine-trees
Are yet bent by the cold winter blast,
And the laughter and warmth of the summer
Can never make up for the past.

Through the white-thorn blossoms are blowing in May,
And the wheat pierces green through the hill,
Underfoot in the curling bracken
The dead leaves are lingering still.

And the sorrow that left its mark on my youth
Will pass from my forehead never,
Till my brows are smooth 'neath the long last sleep,
And the coffin-lid shut for ever.
—Chamber's Journal.

A WOMAN'S VIEW.

How calmly men speak of war, of battle,
Of the pomp and pride of a thousand lives!
Ah! but to women the cannon's rattle
Tells of mourning sisters and wives.

Of brave boys marching out in the morning,
And lying with upturned brows at night;
Of the swift death angel, with brief, sharp warning,
Scattering broadcast ruin and blight;

Of maidens watching, waiting and weeping
For lovers who never will come again;
Of sisters longing for boys that are sleeping
In coffinless graves on the battle plain;

Of the dread suspense and the awful anguish
That from first to last is a woman's lot;
Of loathsome prisons where dear ones languish,
Of sleepless nights and days, all fraught.

With wild conjectures and mighty sorrow,
With weeping and waiting and hope deferred,
With hating the present and dreading the morrow,
And oft repeating, "What news have you heard?"

Of a cast-off garment, prized as a treasure,
Because a dear one has worn it of late;
Of rivers of tears, and grief without measure,
Of houses and homes made desolate.

Yes, this is the meaning of war for woman;
Not brave, heroic nor strong I know;
Weak, no doubt; but she is so human,
And the old time Spartans died long ago.

THROUGH THE WHEAT.

Once, when my heart and I were young,
We wandered, restless, by sea and strand,
And lingered a little space among
The grassy valleys of Switzerland.

Where watchful summits forever frown,
Through blue air slanting clear and keen,
Wearing proudly their icy crown,
While happy hamlets smile between.

Where rapid torrents rejoicing run,
Leaping the cliffs in strength and pride,
Like snow-white rib-bons, in wind and sun,
Fluttering down the mountain side.

Where smoke-like cloudings of tender blue
Dapple the slopes in sunny spots,
And sweetly change on a nearer view,
To drifts of fairest forget-me-nots.

Often at eve, when the sun was low,
And the mountain shadows grew dark and vast
I watched the cottagers, wending slow,
Home to rest when their toil was past.

Two walked lovingly side by side,
Speaking softly, as lovers speak—
He with an air of manly pride,
She with a blush on her sun-browned cheek.

Hand in hand, through the evening red,
They went, through the shadows damp and sweet,
Choosing a narrow path that led
On and on through the growing wheat.

Sunset touched him with rosy light,
Sunset brightened her loosened hair—
Poor and plain, they were fair to sight,
For youth and love are forever fair.

And often, as sunset charms the air—
For the time and scene are vanished now—
I think of that simple, loving pair,
And wonder whether they kept their vow.—

Whether, under some mossy roof,
Their wedded spirits serenely blent,
They weave the even warp and woof
Of their quiet life in calm content.

Or whether they parted in scorn and wrath—
As myriad lovers have done before—
And choosing each a separate path,
Were thence divided for evermore.

Or whether still, as across the land
The dewy shadows grow damp and sweet,
Personal lovers, with hand in hand,
They walk, knee-deep, in the growing wheat.

—Charles Binghardt, of Louisville, Ky., was so much affected, last week, by the news of his brother's death at Gravellotte, during the recent battle between the French and German forces, that he ran to the river and held his head under water until he was drowned.

—At Beloit, Wisconsin, they have a new organ, which creates quite an excitement. A local paper says: "While the big organ at the big church is played, people living at a distance of eighty rods have told us that they could feel their house fairly tremble. We can vouch for their truthfulness."

—As two brothers, Eli by name, residing in East Berkshire, Vt.; were driving into the Missisquoi River, in that place, to water their horse, they suddenly sank in the quicksand. Only one of the men was able to reach the shore. The horse and elder brother were drowned.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

It was the hardest of hard times. Old, well established houses were failing all around; no wonder that the smallest concerns were fairly swallowed up in the crashes going on the business world. No wonder that Harry Tyndall, a young city merchant, sat in his office gazing with pale face and despairing eyes at the specter ruin, which stared at him from no great distance. He had weathered the storms of three brief years—he had soon hoped to weather this, but the loss of a thousand pounds held by a friend, deprived him of the means of making a payment due in three days, and he felt that all was indeed lost, for his efforts to negotiate a loan in the present state of the money market had been worse than useless.

The prospect before him was not a cheering one. It is rather hard to begin life over again at thirty, especially when one has reached that age after years of poverty, toil and self-exertion. In his younger days, Harry Tyndall had known want in its cruelest, most savage form—he had battled its grim legions, and risen to independence; and now, at the threshold of a higher life, he was hurled back with just a glimpse of the enchanted grounds within.

As he sat confronting the heap of papers on his desk, the office door opened, and a lady entered. Mechanically Harry rose and placed a chair; but as the lady threw back her veil, he exclaimed, in surprise, "Miss Berwick!"

"Pardon my intrusion, Mr. Tyndall," said the most musical of voices. "I have been on the upper floor, looking for the offices of Graves and Waldron, and was told that they were on this floor. I wish to give Mr. Waldron this package. May I ask you to deliver it? I will remain here. Of all things I dislike to lose myself in these dark passages hunting for offices."

Harry took the package with alacrity—was gone but a moment, and on his return found Miss Berwick standing by the window, idly looking down the street. She turned at his entrance, thanking him with a smile and a bow, and then took her bright presence out of the room and Harry was left to his meditations.

"I may as well give it up. I have not a friend who could help me in this strait," he muttered, after a half-hour's deep thought. "I will make an assignment, or go to America, where toil is better requited."

And as he spoke, he rose to his feet, his eyes falling on the floor. He was vaguely conscious of some dark object at his feet, stooped carelessly to lift it, and saw that it was a pocket-book—leather, and rather the worse for wear, but very plethoric. He sat down again, and opened it. There were various compartments, but all of them empty save one. That contained ten one hundred pound notes.

Just the sum that would save him from ruin. If it were his, he could pay that bill falling due, sell off his stock, and seek a situation until the panic was past!

He looked the pocket-book over again. There was no clue to the owner; yet he felt convinced that it must, of course, belong to Clara Berwick. She was the only person who had been in his office that morning. It was a terrible temptation to Harry. Had his visitor been any other than Clara Berwick, it is hard to say whether conscience or inclination would have prevailed; as it was, conscience won the day, and he started out after Miss Berwick.

She was not to be found, however, and Harry concluded she had gone home. So thither he bent his steps. Clara was an heiress, and something of a belle too. She was not classically beautiful, but she was young and had a good figure, clear complexion, frank grey eyes, and very abundant hair; all of which good points she made the most of, as every daughter of Eve is bound to do. She came down in response to Harry's double knock, and looked quite surprised, though she endeavored to conceal it.

When Harry showed her the pocket book she looked at it attentively, and laughed a merry peal of laughter.

"Why, Mr. Tyndall," she cried, "you must think I have poor taste to own such a purse as that. See, that is my pocket book;" and she drew out a dainty purple velvet purse, to which was appended a gold chain.

"But no one has been to my office to-day save you."

"Indeed! The pocket book is certainly not mine," she responded very earnestly.

"What shall I do with it?" said Harry in perplexity.

"Why, keep it, of course," responded Miss Berwick, with a bright smile; and she seated herself upon the sofa, and began to discourse of something else.

She and Harry had often met in society; but he had never called upon her before, and when he rose from his chair to go she said, "Really, Mr. Tyndall, I ought to be grateful to the owner of that pocket book, since it gained me the pleasure of a call. May I hope that you will repeat it sometime when you have no stray articles to dispose of?"

Harry blushed, murmured something about the pleasure being on his side, and hurried away.

"Oh, dear," he said to himself, "she actually believes that I trumped up that story of the pocket-book for an excuse to call on her. Wealth privileges her to be impertinent. But oh, if I only dared to use it! And just the amount too! But I must advertise it."

Harry Tyndall did not advertise the lost pocket-book, and when, three days later, his bill fell due, he paid it and was a free man.

It is not necessary to recount the successive steps in temptation which finally led to the first dishonest act of a hitherto spotless life. How the pocket-book came there he could not even guess. But it was there; it just supplied his deeds, he appropriated it, and was henceforth branded as a thief in his own eyes.

Those months of financial embarrassment that followed were safely tided over, and then he devoted himself to his business with a melancholy desperation born of conscious guilt. He went little into society; and especially did he avoid Clara Berwick, who, with a perversity of mocking mischief, tortured him with allusions to the lost pocket-book whenever she chanced to meet him. She was so thoroughly good-natured about it, so utterly careless and trifling that he could not accuse her of malice; yet, his own conscience being his sharpest accuser, he immagined knowledge of his guilt when, in reality, there was none.

He did not conceal from himself that the desire to remain in Miss Berwick's sphere was the principal cause of his rash act; yet now that he was still where he could meet her, he shrunk from making an avowal of his feelings—he dared not approach her with his love. So he argued to himself, thinking that he was strong enough to withstand the temptation, although he knew he had yielded to a lesser one.

But, disguise the fact as we may, we are all creatures of circumstances. We say, "I will not do so and so," and, lo! in a month or year we have done those very things; and it has become a matter of course that we should have done so. Even as, in spite of his will, Harry Tyndall had appropriated what was not his; so, also, in spite of that will, he was at last thrown into just such circumstances as forced from his lips a declaration of love to Clara though he trembled and doubted as he made it.

Clara arched her brows a moment in pretended surprise (as if she had not known his struggles all along); then her old merry, mocking smile flashed over her face, and some bantering words rose to her lips, but they were unspoken; for there was earnestness enough, and enough of passion and pain in his face to subdue even her. He scarcely knew what she said; but he went away, feeling as if his head would strike the stars, because Clara loved him, and would marry; but as he walked along, he thought of the pocket-book, and his ecstacy died away. Why should he, a common thief, rejoice because, under false colors, he had won a good woman's heart? But he must play the accepted lover; and he did so, forgetting, when with her, his own unworthiness. Sometimes he thought to tell her all; again, he shrank from her scorn and the loss of her respect.

But one day, when they were together, after a short silence between them, Clara said suddenly, "Harry, did you ever find out whose purs that was that you found in your office?"

He turned pale as death. Was his sin about to find him out at last?

"No," he said huskily.

"Was there no clue—nothing to indicate who was the owner?"

"None at all."

"Have you it yet Harry? Well, I should like to see it. Will you go and get it?"

"I have it here," he said.

Like many criminals, he had never parted with the witness of his crime.

Clara took it in her hands.

"Now, Harry," said she, "I have a confession to make. I don't mind telling you that I fell in love with you at first sight; and that when I learned from my lawyer that you were on the verge of ruin, and that so small a sum would save you, I was grieved for your sufferings, but rejoiced to think I might help you."

Here she opened the purse, slipped the penknife between two compartments, and drew out a folded paper, which she handed to Harry, who read it:—

"Use this money to take up that outstanding debt.

"A FRIEND."

He looked at her smiling face and a light broke in upon him.

"So, it was your purse, after all?"

"No, Harry, it was not my purse I found the old thing in the garret; but it was my money. Tell me, did it save you?"

"Yes; oh, yes! And all these years I have born about a needless burden, and morning, noon, and night called myself a a thief and dared not not tell you of my love because of my love because of it. Ah, what have I not suffered?"

"And I am the cause of it all," cried Clara, throwing her arms around his neck, with a burst of tears. "Can you forgive me?"

"Forgive you!" said Harry fondly. I would go through twice as much to save you a single pang! And, at last, I can hold up my head among men with a clear conscience."

"Of course you can. Don't you remember I told you at the time to use it? You might have known it was all right."

"Yes, I might; but did not. It would have saved me much sorrow if I had. However, I do not regret it now."

Mothers Speak Kindly.

Children catch cross words quicker than parrots, and it is a much more mischievous habit. When mothers set the example, you will scarcely hear a pleasant word among the children in their plays with each other. Yet the discipline of such a family is always weak and irregular. The children expect just so much scolding before they do anything they are bid, while in many a home, where the low, firm tone of the mother or the decided look of her steady eye is law, they never think of disobedience, either in or out of sight. O, mother, it is worth a great deal to cultivate that "excellent thing in woman" a low, sweet voice. If you are ever so much tried by the mischievous or wilful pranks of the little ones, speak low. It will be a great help to you to even try to be patient and cheerful, if you cannot succeed. Anger makes you wretched, and your children also. Impatient, angry tones never did the heart good, but plenty of evil. Read what Solomon says of them, and remember he wrote with an inspired pen. You cannot have the excuse for them that they lighten your burdens any; they make them only ten times heavier. For your own, as well as for your children's sake, learn to speak low. They will remember that tone when your head is under the willows. So, too, will they remember a harsh and angry tone. Which legacy will you leave to your children?

Rules for Life.

The following rules, from the papers of Dr. West, were according to his memorandum, thrown together as general waymarks in the journey of life:

Never to ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem such, however absurd they may appear to be.

Never to show levity when the people are professedly engaged in worship.

Never to resent a supposed injury until I know the views and motives of it. Nor on any account to retaliate.

Never to judge a person's character by personal appearance.

Always to take the part of an absent person who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.

Never to think the worse of another on account of his differing with me in political or religious opinions.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

HARMONIOUS PROCEEDINGS.

FULL TICKET NOMINATED.

J. H. Hopkins, Esq., and Col. W. Sirwell for Congress.

T. B. SWEARINGEN FOR SENATE.

Messrs. Coblens, Rogers, Hartje, Calhoun, Oliver and Buffum Nominated for the Legislature. Irwin for Commissioner, Hay for Prothonatory, Rafferty for Coroner, Hayden for Jury Commissioner and Connor for Director of the Poor—The Platform of Resolutions Adopted—Speeches of Messrs. Hopkins, Bruce and Others—An Enthusiastic Convention.

THE CONVENTION.

The Democratic County Convention assembled in the Quarter Sessions Court room at ten o'clock yesterday. It was one of the largest and most respectable, in the character of its delegates, as well as in numbers, that has assembled in Allegheny county for years. It was composed of solid, substantial men, and men who are not professional politicians, but representatives of the people and the advocates of their most vital interests.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

At fifteen minutes past ten o'clock J. H. Hopkins, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Comittee, called the Convention to order with the following pointed and well time remarks:

REMARKS OF MR. HOPKINS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: It becomes my duty, as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, to call you to order, and to preside until a permanent President shall be chosen.

As this is the first time we have met since the last political campaign, I take the opportunity to congratulate you upon the substantial victory we then achieved. We elected a County Commissioner, and upon the general ticket reduced the opposition majority more than six thousand votes, [applause,] and this, too, where Republicanism was entrenched and fortified, garrisoned and provisioned by official patronage and government subsidies. Nowhere was a more vigorous and manly contest maintained, and nowhere was a more glorious result achieved. (Applause.) That the State was not carried was no fault of ours, and detracts nothing, but rather adds to the splendor of our contest. (Applause.) To have accomplished so much, after so many long years of determined but hopeless struggle against overwhelming odds, gives us a right to be proud and to rejoice.

And that we are about to form our lines for another contest, I congratulate you also upon the auspicious circumstances under which it opened. (Renewed applause.) The reckless and ruinous extravagance and terrible corruption of the dominant party have been barely tolerated by thousands of honest Republicans, who were willing to suffer evils for a time for the sake of principles which they desired to see established. But now that their party has fulfilled its mission, that all the odiasnes have been settled, good and pure men refuse any longer to sanction crime and endorse prodigacy and corruption. (Loud applause.)

The public funds have been squandered, the public lands have been pirated away by great corporations, offices and pardons have been bartered and sold, public morals are corrupted, taxation is unequal, vexatious and oppressive, and the people cry out for relief. There are many who were slow to listen to the most learned and labored arguments upon the abstract theories of government, and who fail to appreciate the dangers of centralized power. But their innate integrity, their native sense of justice and purity, revolts at the condition of offices which have disgraced the country for years past. By calm, judicious and patriotic action to-day, you may gain the co-operation of these men, and redeem our country from the stigma of corruption, and the depletion of its treasury. (Applause.)

At the close of his remarks Mr. Hopkins said that the election of

TEMPORARY SECRETARIES

Was next in order. On motion, the following gentlemen were chosen, viz: Messrs. W. H. Reel, J. C. Barr, I. Grier Sproul, E. I. Hughes, Geo. W. Munn, George McLean and Dr. W. J. Asdale.

CREDENTIALS AND CONTESTED SEATS.

The Secretaries, upon the call of the President, then received the credentials of the various delegations, when it was found that all the districts in the county, with one or two exceptions were represented.

On motion of Mr. McCandless a Committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. C. McCandless, Domenic Ihmsen, William A. Dick, Cornelius O'Donnell and Gregor Fox were appointed to hear and determine all contests for seats in the Convention that might be reported for consideration. The Committee retired to hear all cases coming within their jurisdiction.

THE DELEGATES.

The following is the list of delegates reported to the Convention:

PITTSBURGH.

First Ward—I. Grier Sproul, Patrick Kinsey.
Second Ward—John M. Irwin, John Morton.
Third Ward—W. J. Dick, Thos. Holland.
Fourth Ward—Dr. E. W. Swentzel, Chas. Anderson.
Fifth Ward—Patrick Kearney, David Herbert.
Sixth Ward—F. C. O'Brien, James Larkins.
Seventh Ward—N. Stokely, John Delaney.
Eighth Ward—Jos. Lotink, P. Murphy.
Ninth Ward—C. O'Donnell, Thomas B. Ryrie.
Tenth Ward—John Grant, Chas. McCarthy.
Eleventh Ward—J. Irvin, E. S. Ward.
Twelfth Ward, First Precinct—Thos. Clark, Dr. W. J. Asdale.
Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct—Robert Young, James Neeson.
Thirteenth Ward—Wm. Byerly, Geo. Johnson.
Fourteenth Ward—Peter Connelly, J. C. Barr.
Fifteenth Ward—Charles Huger, James V. Hommer.
Sixteenth Ward—J. B. Epping, Jas. S. Devlin.
Seventeenth Ward—Thos. R. Sill, J. C. Buffum.
Eighteenth Ward—John W. Duncan, S. C. McCandless.
Nineteenth Ward—S. Lusk, C. Strahley.
Twentieth Ward—F. Sellers, R. W. Guthrie.
Twenty-first Ward—Chas. Hammill, W. H. Austin.
Twenty-Second Ward—D. D. Bruce, John English.
Twenty-Third Ward—Dr. C. Evans, Wm. Alexander.

ALLEGHENY.

First Ward—W. Pitt Beadell, Geo. W. Boggs.
Second Ward—James McCallister, E. G. O'Neil.
Third Ward, First Precinct—J. Stuckrath, Isaac Stern.
Third ward, Second Precinct—J. Hochuley, Thos. A. Wager.
Fourth Ward, First Precinct—Jos. S. Lare, W. H. Reel.
Fourth ward, Second Precinct—Jno. Titzel, Christ Kopp.
Fifth Ward—Chas. Lighthill, Wm. Hall.
Sixth Ward—J. H. Grouard, B. V. Hollor.
Seventh Ward—Joseph Lohnk, Martin Lye.
Eighth ward—Jno. Jahn, A. S. Reid.

BOROUGHS.

Elizabeth—James Donaldson, Frank P. Lambert.
West Pittsburgh—P. Maguire, Conrad Auth.
Monongahela—Jas. Carline, Thos. Keenan.
Borough of Braddock—
Sewickley—J. Whitesel, F. M. Hutchinson.
Birmingham, 1st Precinct—Thos. Ward, Jno. Wilson.
Birmingham, 2d Precinct—M. Laughran, G. Smith.
East Birmingham, 1st Precinct—Gregor Fox, Jacob Dressler. 2d Precinct—D. Ihmsen, W. Mundorff.
Mt. Washington—W. Engle, Thos. Casler.
Sharpsburg—Jerome Rahm, Joseph Hart.
McKeesport—J. F. McMullen, J. H. McClure.
South Pittsburgh—James G. Carter, John O'Reilly.
West Elizabeth—Wm. R. Lewis, J. N. Nesbitt.
Ormsby—George Myers Michael Kernan.
Tarentum—Jas. B. Fulton, George Dupont.
Borough of Millvale—
Temperanceville—P. Kennedy, John Beck.
Bellevue—Harry Chesman, E. J. Roberts.
Union—John Kinney, Andrew Horn.
Aetna—Lawrence Winchel, Dr. A. G. McQuaid.

TOWNSHIPS.

Kilbuck Township—J. L. Williams, Joseph Kelch.
Leetsdale—J. L. Williams, Jno. W. Karns.
Allentown—Jno. Shuck, Geo. C. McLean.
Penn—Andrew Jack, John A. Conner.
Peters—Francis Wilson, Samil. M'Mannis.
Elizabeth, 1st Precinct—A. M'Kinley, J. W. Westbury.
Elizabeth, 2d Precinct—David Lloyd, Henry Knitcamp.
Elizabeth, 3d Precinct—H. G. Thompson, Jno. Seibman.
Elizabeth, 4th Precinct—Dan'l. Ewing, J. J. Douglass.
Mifflin—Captain James T. Patterson, William Irwin.
Robinson, 1st Precinct—James Fryer, Solomon Hays.
Robinson, 2d Precinct—Dr. Murimer, Mat. Harbison.
Moon—J. Burns, Jacob Lashell.
Franklin—
Baldwin, 1st precinct—Wm. Franey, F. Fickelsen.
Baldwin, 2d precinct—W. H. Whiteman, C. Casler.
Ross, 1st precinct—Wm. Fairfield, W. H. Crider.
Ross, 2d precinct—John Rogers, Wm. Keown.
McCandless—Samuel McCauly, J. H. Cole.
East Deer—Peter Hutchinson, David Bandt.
Upper St. Clair—Samuel Morton, D. C. Bower.
North Fayette—A. P. Lewis, George N. McKee.
Neville—Adam Krough, John M. Phillips.
Shaler, 1st precinct—Charles Sehwend, Wm. Edmonds.
Shaler, 2d precinct—George King, George Bowman.
Fawn—
Wilkins—Hugh Turner, John M. Johnson.
Patton—Samuel McKinney, J. C. Mountinness.
North Versailles—R. R. Harrison, John McCloskey.
Versailles, 1st precinct—James Evans, T. R. Boyd.
Versailles, 2d precinct—James McClintock, M. Herron.
Jefferson—Robert M. Blackburn, Wm. McElherron.
Charliers—Owen Flannigan, Van A. Reed.
Findley—Jacob Donaldson, A. W. Enlow.
Ohio—John A. Warden, J. W. Karns.
Reserve—John Lestgras, John Kuntz.
Snowden—A. McMurry, John Gouldinson.
Pine—Aaron McClintock, S. Graham.
West Deer—C. Bryson, James Hughes.
Indiana—James Hutchinson, Thos. Hughes.
Lower St. Clair—Andrew Stein, Jno. Conrad.
South Fayette—Wm. Nicholson, Hugh Rosenberg.
Sewickley—
Crescent—John Shroads, John Porter.
McClure—R. H. Kerr, Jno. Hughes.
Richland—Jacob Kelly, S. M. Gibson.
Union—Capt. I. N. McMunn, James Carter.
Hilton—Henry McNeel, Robt. McDonald.
Scott, 1st precinct—T. F. McCabe, W. J. McKeever.
Scott, 2d precinct—Barnes Ford, Robt. Crouch, Sr.
Marshall—Robert Stevenson, David Neely.
Harrison—Joseph Johnston, John McWilliams.
Lincoln—Alex. Calhoun, Thomas Farrow.
Forward—Daniel McCurdy, Daniel Kiehl.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. J. S. Lare moved that D. D. Bruce, Esq., be elected Permanent Chairman of the Convention, which motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Bruce came forward, and when he reached the platform, was greeted with cheers and applause. Upon accepting the position of permanent Chairman, Mr. Bruce, who was introduced by the retiring Chairman, said:

SPEECH OF MR. BRUCE.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in my selection to the position of Chairman of this Convention. I recognize in the delegates present men of sense, having the best interests of the country at heart. This is not the first Democratic Convention that has met in this Court House. In years past the Democratic party has met as the only opposition offered to the dominant party. Such is not the case now. [Applause.] Already two Conventions have met here during the year and put tickets in nomination. They have charged corruption upon each other. They have charged upon each other that they were the supporters of rings. It is no doubt true that the Radical party is corrupt, or such charges would not be raised by members of the party who wish to purify it.

With these rings, we of the Democratic party have nothing to do. The Reformers boldly charge upon the other wing of the party that they are corrupt—that they have their hands in the public treasury and foster corrupt jobs. This is not the first time that the people have become restive under the oppression of corrupt men. Against the Democracy these charges of corruption have not and cannot be made. Every dollar that we pay in taxes in this county goes through the hands of Radical officials, and if any of it sticks to their fingers, it accounts for the way in which some of them accumulate wealth. [Cheers and applause.] The Radical leaders talk about a strong government. According to their ideas it means that the government shall own the people and the rings own the government. The Democratic idea is, that the people are the government, [applause] and that it is instituted for their benefit and protection and not for the interest of rings. [Renewed applause.]

In Congress the party in power refuse admission to whom they please if he does not belong to that party. You can only look to the Democratic party for relief. To you the people of the county look for some relief from their burdensome and enormous taxes. Let your actions be such that they shall not be disappointed. [Applause.]

VICE-PRESIDENTS

At the conclusion of the Chairman's remarks, the following gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents, viz:

Messrs. James H. Hopkins, Dr. Hays, John Mellon, John Hughes, M. I. Harbison, J. B. Epping, John Warden.

The Temporary Secretaries were elected as permanent Secretaries.

MODE OF NOMINATING.

It was moved that when the nominations were made they should be made by *viva voce* vote. After some discussion, the motion prevailed.

Mr. J. C. Barr moved that the names of candidates be printed on slips, in alphabetical order. Carried.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. McLain moved that there be a committee of five on resolutions and platform appointed, to whom all resolutions be referred without debate. The motion prevailed by a unanimous vote, and the choir appointed the following as said Committee: Messrs. Geo. E. McLain, Francis Sellers, Daniel E. McCurdy, John McCloskey, and Peter Hutchinson.

NOMINATIONS FOR CANDIDACY.

R. H. Kerr, Esq., moved that nominations for candidacy now be made, whereupon the following names were proposed for the various offices:

SENATE.

Major T. Brent Swearingen, A. W. Foster, Esq., Alfred Kerr, Esq.

ASSEMBLY.

Capt. John Rodgers,	Nicholas Carr,
John Moorhead,	James Calhoun,
L. B. Patterson,	Joseph F. Beekhum,
Isaiah Cowles,	J. K. P. Duff,
Daniel B. Oliver,	James H. Shaw,
August Hartje,	Capt. J. N. Ewing,
Wm. Ward,	Dr. A. C. McDaniel,
Jno. N. McClarren,	T. J. Jack,
B. McGerity,	Benj. Lutton,
J. C. Buffum,	Michael Lipp,
James Salisbury,	Joseph H. Irwin,
Jacob Lashell,	Peter Zern.

COMMISSIONER.

James Irvin,	I. W. Bausman,
John Sill,	Jacob Dresel,

PROTHONOTARY.

Samuel Cameron,	John Coyle,
John P. Heisel,	Malcom Hay,
J. Y. McLaughlin,	Moses P. Walsh,

CORONER.

Dr. J. W. McCabe,	T. C. Rafferty,
Dr. E. A. Wood,	Wm. Franey,
Wm. Alexander,	Dr. A. M. Pollock,
Dr. J. H. Grouard,	

JURY COMMISSIONER.

Wm. Bryant,	Charles Brison
James Longmore,	D. O. Lambert,
Andrew P. Hayden,	Maj. Maurice Wallace,
S. C. Trautman,	Wm. A. Hollowell,
John Murphy,	Valentine Stork,
A. J. Raape.	

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

John A. Connor,	John N. Burns,
M. Meswiggen,	Joseph Hart.

A RECESS.

On motion the Convention took a recess of one hour, at 12 o'clock, to give time for the assembling of the Congressional Conventions for the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Districts.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION, 22d DISTRICT.

The Nomination of James H. Hopkins, Esq.—He Accepts the Nomination in a Brief and Eloquent Speech—Enthusiasm Over His Nomination.

Immediately upon the recess of the County Convention, the Congressional Convention for the Twenty-second District organized by continuing in office the President of the County Convention, and such of the Vice Presidents and Secretaries as had not retired with the delegates to the Congressional Convention for the Twenty-third District, which assembled in the District Court room.

THE NOMINATION.

The names of James H. Hopkins and Col. James K. Kerr were placed in nomination. A ballot was then had, with the following result:

Jas. H. Hopkins.....115 | Col. J. K. Kerr.....96

Mr. Hopkins was declared the nominee of the Convention, and his nomination made unanimous, in the midst of enthusiastic cheers.

The gentleman was loudly called for, and came forward and gracefully accepted the nomination tendered him, in the following brief but eloquent and pointed speech:

MR. HOPKINS' SPEECH ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION.

Gentlemen—It is well known to all of you that I did not solicit the nomination you have given me, and many of you know I did not desire it; nevertheless, it would be strange indeed if I failed to fully appreciate the honor you have done me. I cordially thank you for it, and coming with such unusual unaninimity, I cannot refuse it. [Applause.]

In accepting this position, I do so with a full consciousness of its duties and responsibilities. I can only pledge you that in this campaign, as well as in several years past, all my abilities and energies shall be devoted to the good old cause.

Allow me to suggest that in the campaign just opening, we should not fritter away our strength in vain controversies over dead issues. Let us not waste our energies in battling established facts. But let us throw the responsibly and the consequences of all odious measures upon those who originated and enacted them. Let us make the issue simple and concise. In this State the tariff can be no dividing issue, for the interests of all Democrats and Republicans are alike, and all our views assimilate, and where there is no dissension, there can be no contest.

Let us proclaim a creed which all good and pure men can accept, let us make a a bold, firm stand against the general financial policy of the party in power, against its system of unequal, oppressive and vexatious taxation, and its support of an army of idle office holders at the expense of the people against its profligate management of the treasury; against its collusion with corporations and jobbers, whereby they and corrupt Congressmen plunder public funds, and divide the public domain; against all its measures which debase labor and oppress the poor; and against its open, notorious and shameful corruption. [Applause.]

Let *Reform* be inscribed upon our banners, and then placed in true and trusty hands, and let *Reform!* REFORM! REFORM be the battle cry which shall echo along our lines until we win a victory, or feel the consciousness of having deserved it. [Prolonged Applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Hopkins' speech three rousing cheers were given for the nominee, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Continued on 8th Page.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 10 1870.

EXIT NAPOLEON.

The first, and perhaps the final, act of the European tragedy closed on Friday, and its *finale* was so much at variance with the prologue, that the audience was taken completely by surprise. NAPOLEON and his army prisoners, sounded like like a fiction when it was announced by telegraph on Saturday morning. Forty days ago the impetuous armies of France were marching toward the vallies of the Rhine, singing their traditional war songs and talking of victory. To-day these armies are broken and dispirited, or prisoners in the hands of the Prussians.

The whole campaign may be said to have been embraced in a single battle, that continued for a period of more than thirty days with only temporary interludes, causing a loss of life, variously estimated at from one hundred to two hundred thousand persons, with a correspondingly proportionate number of wounded. The struggle was a fierce one, showing the courage, devotion, and patriotism of the officers and soldiers of both nations that participated, and will go down in history as the greatest era in war of the current times.

Its good or bad effects remain to be seen. We, as Americans, occupy geographical and political relations with the two powers, which, while they will give us the benefits of any good results that may arise, will shield us from the evil, if a wise and proper policy is pursued by the Government. In the subject matter of the controversy we had originally no interest, and we can have none now, in the new turn affairs have taken. It matters not what individual sympathies, induced by nativity, lineage or tradition, may have made us anxious spectators of the scene, as Americans we can assume no personal or political relations with either power, further than those prescribed by common humanity and civilization, and clearly recognized and sustained by the laws of nations.

The political complications of Europe should never be transferred to the Western hemisphere, for as we increase in population, physical and political causes will give rise to political situations which will sufficiently tax statesmanship, and test the strength of a Constitutional Government, without adding to them any of the political ulcers of the old world.

Prussia has vindicated her claim to be the foremost military nation of Central Europe. She has shown her power to concentrate armies of surprising magnitude, to hurl them upon her enemies with unrelenting pertinacity, and crowd the campaigns of years into a single month. She has driven back the threatened invader upon his own soil and captured not only the head of the Empire, but its magnificent armies, upon the very fields that are made imperishable with the historic glories and grandest triumphs of the arms of France through many ages;—upon the identical fields where the sword has over and over again decided the fate of other nations than that of France.

But what of France? Speculation is idle. Well may the political economist pause and enquire, "What has the world gained by the fall of the Third NAPOLEON?" "A monarchy has been overthrown," says the crude enthusiast. Admit the fact, and what does it prove? Simply nothing. The overthrow of the Empire is only the prelude to the evils that are to visit the people of France. Suppose that the Prussian commanders push on in a resistless march to Paris, and conquer all France in fact, as well as in theory. While it will deeply wound the French pride, it will entail only comparatively slight physical evil upon the nation. Prussia, though a representative of legitimate monarchy, and the enemy of Republican government, is imbued with exalted ideas of Christianity and civilization, and would scorn to persecute the people of a nation that she had stricken down with her resistless arms.

The people of France have nothing to fear from their Prussian captors, further than those personal and individual crimes that are inseparably connected with an army, whether friend or foe—crimes that are the concomitants of peace and war alike, which neither severity nor suasion can eradicate. The ambition of Prussia, towering, as it does, higher than huge Olympus, will never incite her to sully the glory of her arms by playing the petty tyrant over a fallen foe; and though she may secretly yearn to grasp the fruitful vallies of Alsace and Lorraine, and fix her boundaries far beyond the vine-fringed banks of the Rhine, she knows too well the temper of the rest of Europe to attempt it.

France has only herself to fear, and though the war may cease to-day, what prophet can tell when peace will come again? Faction is already busy, and the "many-headed monster multitude," breathes fitfully and menacingly. Now that the iron hand that for a quarter of a century held the elements compactly together has relaxed its grasp, they will soon turn upon each other. All France is a seething volcano, ready to burst the thin crust that holds the firey elements in feeble check, and plunge it again into the raging gulf of chaos that marked its career less than a century ago.

Suppose a Republic is declared. It will prove a miserable failure, and drift by rapid stages into a monarchy or an empire, whether its titular head be a Committee of Safety, a Central Directory, a King or an Emperor. It matters little by what name it is called, it is despotism at last—an iron, grinding despotism, and he is but an idle dreamer, who for a moment thinks that it will be an improvement upon the empire of yesterday.

But who shall succeed to the place made vacant by the overthrow of the Third NAPOLEON? Shall it be the Directory? Forthwith will arise the new race of ROBESPIERRES and deface the pages of history with their crimes. Shall it be the house of Orleans? History will only repeat itself, perhaps in more horrifying scenes of blood. Shall it be the house of Bourbon? Then will the calendar of France teem with edicts of death, and the war between the lower and higher orders rage with its olden fury.

But what of LOUIS NAPOLEON, the hated of Kings, and not beloved of Republics? He will not go down through the coming years without some laurels. The child of fortune and misfortune, he has written his name high in the niche of Fame. He made France what she is, and built monuments that will atone for his faults, and enroll his name among the benefactors of France. His fall has been as complete as was his rise from want, obscurity and poverty, wonderful and dazzling.

WE most sincerely sympathize with the "organ" in its despair over the fact that the Democracy will not endorse the Radical statement that the taxes have been reduced $80,000,000 during the last year. Nothing would please the Radical party so much as to have the Democracy admit that. And then, too, there is only one obstacle in the way of the Democracy admitting it—namely; because it is not true.

Why should the Democracy stand upon such mere punctillios, and refuse to endorse as true a statement that does not contain a particle of truth, when so much Radical bread and butter depends upon their conduct? True it is, that the published statements of the Secretary of the Treasury show that the taxes collected this year amount to several million dollars more than they did last, but how obliging it would be for Democratic newspapers to say that they were $80,000,000 less. There exists no sort of doubt, if there is any reliance to be placed in Secretary BOUTWELL's figures, that the expenditures of the government for 1870 are about four times greater than they were in 1860, but then it is an easy matter to say that they are infinitely less, and thus establish the wonderful reputation of the Radical party for economy.

However, we can't help our cotemporary in his distress. Fictitious economy don't go down well with the people. To put it mild they regard it as an arrant humbug, and a swindle of the first water—consequently the Democracy will have nothing to do with it.

WHY?

We are in constant receipt of inquiries from Republicans and Democrats both, who want to know why the *Gazette* does not answer the questions we have propounded to it and Mr. NEGLEY, concerning the land grants of Congress.

The explanation is simple enough. If the *Gazette*, or NEGLEY, denies his connection with it, the record will be quoted against it. If it acknowledges his connection with them, it spoils his prospects and gives the lie to the professions of the Ring platform. Mr. NEGLEY will be hoisted with the Radical petard. He goes into the canvass standing upon a platform that denounces his own record. But silence will not save him. A Congressman that dare not defend his own record, will cut a sorry figure in the presence of his constituents. That laudatory resolution about voting against a patent infamy will not save him.

WE beg to remind our youthful cousins of the "oldest" that THE POST is not concerned about the Germans who were kicked out of the Ring Convention. Our allusion to the matter was based upon the tender to that stripe of Republican voters of position, by the *Gazette* itself. It wisely insisted they should be recognized because ostensibly of their numerous virtues, but really because of their numerous votes. It indicated at least one man who would have made a popular candidate because he is an estimable citizen, Mr. C. YEAGER, yet the Convention thought differently and neither that gentleman nor any other, even of German descent was offered any of the fat offices in the county. The ring wanted them for its own special profit, and thought the Germans should be satisfied with empty resolutions. They cost nothing, and we believe will amount to nothing in the way of conciliation.

THE RECORD.

The opening sentence of the ring platform is as follows: "*Resolved*, That we point with pride to the record of the last session of Congress." What there is in that record to be proud of, would puzzle the wisest among them to explain intelligibly. It is a record of peculation, of plunder and bribery, never before known in the annals of Congress.

Since they have staked their faith upon that record we mean to hold them to it, and demand that they shall not dodge it, at least in the succeeding resolutions of their platform. There is to be no shilly-shallying, and playing fast and loose in this matter of "being proud of the record." The continuance of the odious income tax law, in violation of the pledges of the Radical party, is a part of this record. Did the Convention feel "proud of the record," when they passed a resolution thanking General NEGLEY for voting *against* its continuance? This vote was given by General NEGLEY upon the almost unanimous petition of his constituents, alone.

Do they "point with pride" to that record, when they pass a resolution declaring that it is time to stop enriching railroad corporations with almost unlimited land grants? This shameful squandering of the public domain, at the dictation of the lobby, is a part of the record of the last Congress, and Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY, who subscribes to and accepts this demagogical resolution, knows that he helped to vote away more than fifty million acres of the public lands, and he knows that he dare not deny it upon the stump.

Again we challenge him, and we challenge the *Gazette*, to go before the people with this resolution, which mildly remonstrates against the most infamous and gigantic swindle ever prepetrated upon any people, and explain his connection with it, and the action of the Radical party in the premises. But they will not do it. You had as well ask an oyster to deliver a Fourth of July oration, as to expect them to open their lips on the subject.

It is a part of the record, of Congress that one of its members, R. R. BUTLER—who is now under arrest for embezzlement, forgery and perjury—confessed that he had received bribes in the distribution of offices, and Congress refused to expel him, and upon inspection it will be found that Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY voted *against* his expulsion.

It is a part of the record that a Committee of inquiry into the sale of cadetships was raised and as the investigations were pushed, it was found that a large portion of the Radical members were implicated in the nefarious transaction, whereupon it was dropped by the Radical majority and the unworthy members permitted to hold their places.

These are but a few of the distinctive features in that record which is pointed to with so much pride. There are countless other points equally damaging which we shall take up at the proper time. The policy of the Radical managers is self-glorification, and dumb silence when called upon to explain their actions. This dodge, however, is not destined to win always. The people are beginning to place the proper estimate upon fine promises that are never fulfilled.

THE *Gazette* is very nervous about the position of the Democracy on the war in Europe. It is German all over and charges the Democratic party with being purely French. The *Gazette* is unfortunate in allusions to the Germans in view of the recent conduct of its party in Convention, utterly ignoring them. On the morning of the Convention the "oldest" contained the following soothing article, which was termed

"A TIMELY HINT.

"The Republican Convention, which meets to-day, it is expected, will nominate for the State Legislature one or more persons especially in the interests of our large German population. In making this selection on former occasions, at least in some instances, the nominee was such as failed to meet the approbation of the German constituency, and did no credit to the discrimination of the Convention. We have very many educated and capable Germans in the Republican ranks who would faithfully and honorably represent the German element."

Now, the one or more persons of German persuasion did not get in, not even Mr. YEAGER, who is reputed stronger than BISMARCK with the North German Confederation. The party could have had at least one honest man to refer to on the Assembly ticket if he had been nominated. But won't Mr. YEAGER, and the *Volksblatt*, which refuses to put up the ticket, be satisfied with the wind in the resolutions. They are so consoling, so sincere, and convey such a beautiful moral. OLIVER'S sympathy with KING WILLIAM in the Convention is only exceeded in sarcasm by MORGAN'S red planet resolutions in the City Councils.

These ring masters must take the Germans for a lot of natural born fools, if they suppose they have not intelligence enough to see through their flimsy and insincere proffers of friendship. They hold the word of promise to the ear only to break it to the hope. A bag-full of resolutions will not compensate for a nomination, nor will columns of newspaper twaddle about the Rhine convince the German that it means anything but an invitation to vote the Radical ticket.

UNDOUBTEDLY SO.

The *Gazette* complains that "there is an effort on the part of the Democratic press to arouse the feelings of workingmen against the Republican party on the question of the importation of Chinese laborers into this country." There can be no doubt as to the fact that the Democratic press is making effort to arouse the people to the threatened danger, neither can there be any doubt as to the fact that the Radical press and leaders favor the importation of Chinese labor. These are two questions about which there exists no sort of doubt.

The *Gazette* itself is in favor of it, and it has time and again advocated it, and sneered at the Democratic press for opposing it, and has been ready with arguments to show that it would be advantageous. Our cotemporary informs us that Congress prohibited the Coolie trade. Will it have the kindness to tell the people when and how, and how effectually it prohibited it? Will it be so obliging as to inform the public of the means that are employed to prevent KOOPMANSCHAP and the Six Companies, of San Francisco, from landing ship load after ship load of Coolies, called by another name, on the Pacific shores, who are transported thence eastward of the Rocky Mountain range, and several hundred of whom, it is reported on reliable authority, are shortly to be brought to the city of Pittsburgh to take the places of our native and naturalized citizens in our rolling mills and manufactories and reduce the wages of operatives.

The resolution passed by the late Radical Convention is mere clap-trap, intended to lull the suspicions of the laboring classes. It is a resolution that may mean anything or everything or nothing, according to the purpose that is to be served. Six years ago the Radical party began to take steps to bring about the social and political equality of the black and white races. When they were charged with it, they denied it, and hurled the most burning anathemas against their accusers; and during the war arrested hundreds of Democrats and imprisoned them in dungeons for predicting it, claiming that they were "discouraging enlistments."

The *Gazette* was foremost in declaring that the Radical party was opposed to the social and political equality of the races, and that it would never be brought about, except by the Democratic party. The National Convention that nominated GRANT for the Presidency, declared that the question of admitting the negro to the right of suffrage in the Northern States, belonged exclusively to the people. But no sooner was the Radical ticket elected upon this solemn promise of non-interference, than they turned round and violated their pledges without offering even an excuse for doing so, and forced negro equality upon the people by force, fraud and all manner of violence and against their unavailing protests.

This is precisely the policy they intend to pursue in regard to the importation of Chinese Coolies. They know that they dare not advocate it in their platforms, and by disguising their intentions by such specious subterfuges as Mr. CAKE'S bill and the Ring resolution, they expect to be again elected to power, when they will formally inaugurate the importation of Chinese Coolies, and claim that it is an accomplished fact that must not be disturbed. The *Gazette* will hardly have the cheek to deny that for more than four years, subsequent to 1862, the Radical party protested through the press and on the stump, that negro equality was wrong and would never be inaugurated by the Radical party, while the leaders at the same time were aiming secretly at its ultimate consummation.

But for remarkable coolness and deliberate fabrication, the following from the *Gazette* is without a modern rival. Says the editor:

The abolition of slavery was followed by the Coolie trade, and this, too, under the supervision of the very flower of the Democratic party.

After that MUNCHAUSEN and GULLIVER may be placed on the retired list. It may be that the writer of the above really believes it is true, and realizing his woful lack of knowledge both of history and politics at home and abroad, we are willing to believe that he is in honest ignorance in the matter. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that a man would deliberately misrepresent facts in this bungling style in the vain and futile hope of making a vote more or less for the party that he champions. We earnestly, and in the spirit of genuine friendship recommend him to acquire at least a partial knowledge of the subjects upon which he writes, and then confine himself to the limits of his information.

The field of politics is a broad one, and there is ample room for discussing the actual facts that attach to either side of the question, without drawing at random upon the imagination, and setting up pitiable men of straw to be blown helter-skelter by the first stray breeze that comes along.

CONUNDRUM.

Why was the late ring Convention like Metz? The Germans couldn't get in.

TWENTY-FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Democratic Senatorial Convention for the Twenty-first Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Blair, Centre, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin and Perry, met at Lewistwon on Tuesday last and nominated Dr. CRAWFORD of Juniata, and R. B. PETRIKEN, Esq., of Huntingdon, on the first ballot.

Both the gentlemen named are able and efficient men, and will look carefully after the interests of the District. It only needs the united efforts of the Democracy to triumphantly elect them, which we have not the slightest doubt will be the case. The importance of defeating the Radical party in this State, thereby insuring Legislative reform, should neither be overlooked or underestimated. There is no hope of putting an end to the corruption and profligacy that has ruled at Harrisburg for years, except by electing a Democratic Legislature. Let the people understand fully and act energetically upon this indisputable fact.

THERE is no doubt but that the Ring ticket will be strongly supported. At first we didn't think so, but yesterday we noticed a circumstance, in the vicinity of the Ring headquarters, that convinced us that we were mistaken. General NEGLEY was standing on the sidewalk apparently without support, when Mr. ANDERSON came up and leaned on his shoulder, and NEGLEY leaned on ANDERSON'S shoulder, thus affording each other mutual support. Next Mr. ROBB came up and leaned on both of them, and they both leaned on Mr. ROBB, thus strengthening the position. In a moment MILES HUMPHREYS came from one direction and JOSEPH ROSS from the other, and leaned upon Messrs. NEGLEY, ANDERSON and ROBB, and Messrs. NEGLEY, ANDERSON and ROBB in turn leaned upon Messrs. HUMPHREYS and ROSS. Brother HOUSTON of the *Gazette* then came up and leaned on the whole party, and the whole party leaned upon brother HOUSTON of the *Gazette*, and then they leaned one upon another, and then leaned affectionately altogether, and talked gently and smiled inaudibly, and looked as serene as the quintescent paragon of early September boquets.

We approached a number of Collectors' and Assessors' clerks, who were acting as flankers for this interesting group, and enquired who and what they were. A polite and affable sub-lieutenant, wearing a Collector's *baton*, informed us that it was the Sextuplicate Self-Supporting Society, sentimentally settling several serious sore-head candidates. Their confab was as earnest as their head shakes were ominous. Finally they broke up and meandered in different directions, evidently invigorated by the interesting *seance*. They made an appointment to meet on a future occasion at Philippi. We will have a reporter there, if his geographical researches bring him upon the locality.

OHIO POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. JOB E. STEVENSON was renominated for Congress in the Second Ohio District, on Thursday. Two years ago he ran about eleven hundred votes behind his ticket, with Gen. S. F. CAREY as his competitor. A judicious nomination by the Democratic party will insure his defeat, as even his own party considered him a heavy load two years ago.

In the First District, Hon. AARON F. PERRY was nominated on the same day by the Radical Convention beating BEN. EGGLESTON. Two years ago Gen. P. W. STRADER, the Democratic candidate, was elected over EGGLESTON by two hundred and eleven majority. There can be but little if any doubt that the Democratic candidate—whoever he may be in the District—will be elected without any trouble.

Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, it is said, will consent to run for Congress in the Third District. Ten thousand dollars is said to have been sent from New York to assist in his election. Col. CAMPBELL, the Democratic candidate, however, will give him a second Vienna defeat.

WALTON means business. He has enlisted for the campaign and is on his march, if not to the sea, at least to Harrisburg. He intends, and unless the Democracy stops him, will rout the regular ring and be elected. They had better have taken his advice and harmonized their difficulties before the Convention. But STEEL and his clique gave out that he must be repudiated, and he was. His appeal is now with the people.

A LEADING Republican offered to bet one thousand dollars that GRAY, NIMICK and WALTON, on the Reform ticket, would poll more votes than the three highest on the Assembly ticket of the ring. They have entered, particularly WALTON, on the canvass with vigor and earnestness. The ring chaps are only beginning to realize that some one has blundered, and that the Reformers are too rich to be bought, and don't scare worth a continental dime.

WHY not support American labor in preference to the pauper labor of Europe? *Phila. Press.*

Why not include the pauper labor of Asia?

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Democratic conferees of the Seventeenth District, composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, met at Altoona on Friday and nominated R. MILTON SPEER, Esq, of Huntingdon county, for Congress.

Mr. SPEER is a young man, but thirty-three years of age—an able lawyer, sound Democrat, and in intelligence, worth, respectability and honesty, he is the superior of D. J. MORRELL. The nomination has been worthily bestowed.

WILL some one of all our Radical cotemporaries have the kindness to tell us whether or not they endorse the resolution passed by the Congressional Convention of the Twenty-Second District, thanking General JAMES S. NEGLEY for voting against the continuance of the income tax law. Gentlemen, you may all speak at once, for aught we care, because it will be satisfactory to know just how you stand on it. But we have no idea that they will speak, though. Neither of them have the nerve to explicitly endorse or reject it.

THERE will be any amount of buncombe speeches about Coolie labor, from Republicans just now, for political effect. After the election the country will be flooded with John Chinaman, brought here and employed, by Republican capital.

CONSERVATIVE citizens of Texas have prepared and issued a petition to Congress, asking that body "to guarantee to the people a Republican form of government." The petition closes as follows: "All our political rights have been taken from us by our present Legislature and transferred to the Executive of our State. We have no longer the choice of our officers and agents, but they are appointed over us by the Executive. Strangers from other States, ignorant of our mixed civil and common law, are made judges of our Courts. Our civil liberties have been destroyed. Republican government has been overthrown in our State, and a despotism establish in its place."

GOVERNOR DAVIS, of Texas, has removed naturalized Germans from the board of aldermen and appointed negroes in their places. This is Republican love for Germans. Flake's *Bulletin* says, "if he possessed a grain of prudence or a particle of love for his party, he never would have given the most influential element of his party an insult that will drive from it every German vote in the State."

THE decision of the Treasury Department that the notes of the new gold banks will not be receivable in payment of customs has dampened the ardor of some of the national bank monopolists who were not content with their present privileges. The new banks will do a great deal of kite flying, and hence the government is right in refusing to accept their notes for gold payments to the United States.

EVEN the horrors of war have their mitigating courtesies. The burial of the French General DOUAY at Weissenburg by the Germans, with full military honors, was a happy illustration of the magnanimity of a brave foes. The funeral escort included a full regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery, the customary salute was fired, and the Prussian bands played the French national anthem.

"THERE can be no serving in our ranks," says an organ of the Radical party, "with an *if* or a *but*. The so called revenue reformers belong to this class." Revenue reform is a term not admissible in the vocabulary of Radicalism. The advocates of self government and free trade in the Radical party may as well learn this fact first as last.

ALL the government clerks at Washington will be sent home, at the public expense, to vote the Radical ticket, and prevent the people who are not office holders from serving their own interests in the choice of their own public servants. This is what it is to be a party of great moral ideas.

GRANT declines an invitation to assist at the soldiers' reunion in Iowa; for three reasons. First, that the distance is so great; second, that his visit to the West is so recent; and, third, that he has previous engagements at Long Branch for about the same date.

GENERAL QUARLES has withdrawn from the canvass as a Democratic candidate for Governor of Tennesssee. This leaves the contest between General BROWN and Colonel COLYAR. The State Convention will be held on the 13th of October.

W. N. COX, of Tennessee, publishes a card announcing his withdrawal from the race for Congress in the district. He is under no disabilities, but says he cannot take the test oath if elected.

THE Greenville (Tenn.) *National Union* announces that ex-President ANDREW JOHNSON will not be a candidate for Congress.

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON and family arrived in New York on Tuesday, per the steamer Java, from Europe.

EX-PRESIDENT, JOHNSON, it is said, may become an independent candidate for governor of Tennessee.

GREELEY'S old manuscripts are engraved for maps of the present war.

LISTENING ANGELS.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

Blue against the bluer heavens
Stood the mountain, calm and still;
Two white angels, bending earthward,
Leant upon the hill.

Listening leant those silent angels,
And I, also, longed to hear
What sweet strain of earthly music
Thus could charm their ear.

I heard the sound of trumpets,
And war like march draw nigh;
Solemnly a mighty army
Passed in order by.

But the clang had ceased; the echo
Soon had faded from the hill:
While the angels, calm and earnest,
Leant and listened still.

Then I heard a fainter clamor;
Forge and wheel were clashing near,
And the reapers in the meadow
Singing loud and clear.

When the sunset came in glory,
And the toil of day was o'er,
Still the angels leant in silence,
Listening as before.

Then, as daylight slowly vanished,
And the evening mists grew dim,
Solemnly, from distant voices,
Rose a vesper hymn.

But the chant was done; and lingering,
Died upon the evening air;
Yet from the hill the radiant angels
Still were listening there.

Silent came the gathering darkness,
Bringing with it sleep and rest:
Save a little bird was singing
In her leafy nest.

Though the sounds of war and labor
She had warbled all day long,
While the angels leant and listened
Only to her song.

But the starry night was coming,
And she ceased her little lay;
From the mountain tops the angels
Slowly passed away.

THE STAR AND WATER-LILY

The sun stepped down from his golden throne
And lay in the silent sea;
And the lily had folded her satin leaves,
For a sleepy thing was she.
What is the lily dreaming of?
Why crept she under the waters blue?
See, see, she is lifting her varnished lid:
Her white leaves are glistening through!

The rose is cooling his burning cheek
In the lap of the breathless tide;
The lily hath sisters fresh and fair,
That would be her rival's pride:
He would love her better than all the rest,
And he would be fond and true;
But the lily unfolded her weary lids,
And looked at the sky so blue.

Remember, remember, thou silly one,
How fast will the summer glide;
And will thou wither a virgin pale,
Or flourish a blooming bride?
Oh, the rose is old and thorny and cold,
And he lives on the earth, said she,
But the sun is fair, and he lives in the air,
And he shall my bridegroom be!

But what if the stormy cloud should come,
And ruffle the silver sea?
Would he turn his eye from the distant sky,
To smile on a thing like thee?
Oh, no, fair lily, he will not send
One ray from his far-off throne:
The winds shall blow and the waves shall flow,
And thou wilt be left alone.

There is not a leaf on the mountain-top,
Nor a drop of evening dew;
Nor a pebble sand on the sparkling shore,
Nor a pearl in the waters blue,
That he has not cheered with his fickle smile,
And warmed with his faithless beam—
And will he be true to a pallid flower
That floats on the quiet stream?

Alas! for the lily, she would not heed,
But turned to the skies afar,
And bared her breast to the trembling ray
That shot from the rising star;
The cloud came over the darkened sky,
And over the waters wide;
She looked in vain through the beating rain,
And sank in the stormy tide.

LONELINESS.

Sweet summer smiles; but not to me returns
The sweeter joys my better years have known;
Dim in my breast life's dying taper burns,
And all the joys of life and health are flown.

Starting and shivering in th einconstantin wd,
Meager and pale, the ghost of what I was;
Beneath a solitary tree I lie reclined,
And count the silent moments as they pass.

The winged moments whose unstaying speed
No art can stop, or in their course arrest;
Whose flight will shortly count me with the dead,
And lay me down in peace with them to rest.

Oft morning dreams presage approaching fate;
And morning dreams as poets tell are true;
Led by pale ghosts, I enter death's dark gate,
And bid the realms of light and life adieu.

Farewell, ye blooming fields! ye cheerful plains!
Enough for me the church yard's lonely mound,
Where melancholy with deep silence reigns,
And the rank grass waves o'er the cheerless ground.

Then let us wander at the shut of eve,
When sleep sits dewy on the laborer's eyes;
The world and all its busy follies leave,
And talk with wisdom where my dear one lies.

There let me sleep forgotten in the clay,
When death shall shut these weary, aching eyes;
Rest in the hopes of an eternal day,
Till the long night is gone, and the last morn arise.

Tragic Incidents Connected with the Fires in Canada.

An Ottawa correspondent relates the following:

Sad stories are told of the circumstances under which lives were lost. At one farm the house having taken fire, the farmer placed his two children for safety in a well a short distance away, and returned to his blazing dwelling with the hope of saving something, intending to join the children later. Unfortunately he perished in the flames, and the neighbors who came to the rescue, not knowing the whereabouts of the children, and failing to hear their cries, the two little ones were left to their fate. They were found some time after when beyond human succor. Both had perished from suffocation.

Elsewhere a young woman had placed her uncle, who was aged and infirm, having passed his eightieth year, in a wagon to drive away from the advancing flames. The fires were so near, however, that the old man became overcome with the heat and smoke, and twice fell from the wagon into the road. Twice his neice lifted him in, and urged on the horse with voice and whip. A third time the feeble passenger lost his hold and fell out. The fires were then abreast of the wagon on each side, and forked tongues of flame were darting hither and thither. The young woman, in describing the scene afterwards, said that every bit of strength left her then, and she knew it would be useless to again attempt to lift her uncle into the wagon. She drove on and escaped the fate which befell the old man, who perished where he lay. Strange to say, his wife was in a place of safety not many yards away, but no human cries could have been heard above the terrible roar of the fire.

Some children were saved from a terrible death in this neighborhood by being placed under wagon-bodies which were covered with blankets.

Three persons are reported to have been burned in the township of Huntley. Mrs. James Allan was burned to death in a potato field, where she took refuge from the fire, and a man and his two children, whose names have not been learned, met a similar fate.

—Two women were prostrated with fear in New Haven, during the terrible thunder storm of Tuesday night, of last week, and one of them became so ill that her life is despared of.

WAR ITEMS.

"I and my nephew unhurt. Battle won." is the laconic dispatch by which Marshal Bazaine informs Madame la Marechale of the results of the success gained on the 16th by the French army over Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz.

THE label with the name of every soldier, which is attached to the coat of every German soldier, so that he may be recognized in case of death, is of tin and not of parchment, which would soon be destroyed by perspiration.

AMONG the advice which French journals give to the French army, is the following: "In order to find articles of value interred in gardens it is expedient to hunt for them with a sprinkler. If the water soaks in rapidly, it is a sign that the ground has been disturbed lately."

ONE of the Masonic lodges at Cologne has opened an immense kitchen in the suburbs of that town for the support and relief of the wives and families of those who have obeyed their country's call. Each woman can get a good dinner for six cents, and enough for one child can be had for a third of that sum. The women who have visited the establishment speak highly of the quality of food.

THE work of defence at all the gates of the ramparts round Paris is being carried on with great activity. There are about one hundred entrances in that girdle of fortifications, nearly twenty-four miles round. At each of them not only a large body of workmen is employed, but all the materials for constructing the retaining wall are on the spot. With respect to the two wide bays formed by the Seine at each extremity of Paris—below the viaduct bridge at Auteuil, and above the Point Napoleon at Berey—the epaulements of the rampart are carried into the shallow water of the river, the channel in the centre of which will be defended by piles. The seven hundred or eight hundred embrasures for the cannon in the parapet remain to be made, but with the number of engineers and laborers employed that work will be determined in a few days. All the platforms for the gunners are in good condition, as well as covered refuges for men in the gorges of the ninety-eight bastions. Baron Haussmann, the last Prefect, as with a presentment of what is now taking place, had constructed inside the ramparts about thirty barrack ports and houses, which may become admirable quarters for the defenders.

A MILITARY PARALLEL.—The London Daily Telegraph thus contrasts the present military situation with the close of the campaign of 1814:

In the campaign of 1814, the headquarters of Napoleon I. were fixed at Chalons; there, acting upon his interior lines, with a *corps* and a courage scarcely, we fear, to be expected of his nephew, he struck his blows right and left at Schwartzenburg and Blucher, in the glorious retreat through Champange. It must be borne in mind, however, that in 1814 the French armies were totally exhausted; marshals who had commanded corps of 100,000 men found themselves at the head of one tenth of their former force; and the youths who pressed into the old cadres, and died bravely at Brienne and La Bothiere, were very much what the present levee en masse might furnish, if it could be carried out in time to stop the resolute invader. But in 1814 the enemy had already turned the French position, and advanced deep into the country before he could be checked; the lines of the Vosges, of the Moselle, and of the Meuse had been abandoned without a blow; 200,000 Prussians, Austrians and Russians, converging from Coblentz on the north and and from Geneva on the south, had made it simply impossible that the 80,000 men whom at the utmost Napoleon could command, should do more than fight a retreating battle toward Paris.

A LONG WAR—ALL HOPES OF A SPEEDY PEACE TO BE DISMISSED.—The London Morning Post of Aug. 17th says the news which we published exclusively yesterday morning, of a battle being fought on Monday, the 15th, is now fully confirmed by the telegrams of to-day.

While, however, the telegraph lines are cut in the rear of the Prussians, the French on their side are very chary of giving any news at this all important moment. The great conflict that is now being waged between such immense masses of men, must of necessity be, as in the American war, perhaps a three days' battle; or the fighting may even extend over the week, before we know definitely the absolute and tangible result.

But even now, during the struggle, the word "Peace" is put forward by neutral States, and it is not to be doubted but that the Germans would gladly accede to it if proposed on their own terms. A rapid and victorious campaign, cheap, since it would be paid for by the enemy, resulting in a united Fatherland and the dethronement of an obnoxious dynasty, would satisfy every ambition and fulfill every wish of the Cabinet of Berlin.

The task of the peacemaker, beneficent as it may be, in seeking to spare effusion of blood and the hideous misery now inflicted both upon combatants and non-combatants, meets an insuperable obstacle in the national pride of France. Mothers and wives may weep, sons and husbands may die, but the French people will never submit to the terms of a conqueror when the whole manhood of the nation has risen to dispute his march.

When the Germans shall have won victories such as may afford them an entrance to Paris the French may ultimately capitulate. But the temper of the whole people is at the present to fight and fight again.

It is thought in Paris that the series of conflicts now taking place are in favor of the French. If this proves to be the case all hopes of a speedy pacification may be dismissed. The magnificent armies of Germany will not be beaten back without many severe conflicts; and, even supposing them to be driven beyond the French frontier, the road to Berlin would present far greater obstacles than it did three weeks ago.

The continuation of the war appears inevitable, and the endeavors of neutral powers, and especially of England, to bring about peace, seems for the present to be absolutely futile.

—In Wisconsin recently, whilst nine young people were crossing a river in a small boat, a sudden gust of wind struck them, and threw a Mr. Southweld, one of the number, overboard. He was just about to sink when his young wife jumped overboard, seized his coat collar, and kept his head above water until another boat went to their assistance and took them on board. They had only been married two months.

—The New Bedford Standard says that one Sunday evening recently, a lady who lives in a church near that city, was sitting by the window listening to the crickets, which were loudly chirping, the music from the choir rehearsal being faintly audible, when a gentleman dropped in familiarly who had just passed the church and had the music full in his mind. "What a noise they are making to-night!" said he. "Yes," replied the lady, "and it is said they do it with their hind legs!"

A Terrible Combat—A Dog in Pursuit of Revenge.

The Newman (Georgia) Herald says:

E. Douglass, of this city was recently the owner of a mastiff, about two years and a half old, and no doubt the largest dog in the country.

On Monday evening Mr. Douglass was attempting to drive some chickens out of his garden, but the dog occupied the gate and would not let them pass. Mr. Douglass ordered him away, but the mastiff would not obey until his owner had thrown several rocks at him. When he took refuge under the kitchen. In a moment more Mr. Douglass saw his dog with slow steps and glaring eyes advancing toward him for fight.

Our friend, seeing that he could not stop the dog by word or gestures, at once prepared to defend himself, as flight was impossible. As soon as the dog was near him he attempted to seize Mr. Douglass by the throat.

Then ensued a combat between the man and the dog of about ten minutes duration, and which for its fierceness scarcely has a parallel in such encounters. Mr. Douglass first threw out his left arm, which the dog bit considerably below the wrist, and with his right hand caught the infuriated brute by the throat, and as soon as his left hand was released from the grip of the dog, he seized his under jaw with it.

Knowing from every circumstance the combat would be a lengthy one, as soon as the first excitement had subsided Mr. D. ordered his family to close every door of his dwelling but one, toward which he gradually but slowly drew the dog. Before reaching the steps in front of the open door the dog had for a short time disengaged himself, and bit Mr. Douglass severely on the left thigh.

By this time our friend became calm and collected, and promptly seized the dog by the under jaw and throat, and then began again to draw the dog toward the open door. Finally he had reached the door-steps, which were about five feet high, and began to walk up them backward, and when he reached the top he, by summoning all his strength and by one violent effort, threw the dog to the ground on his back. Before the animal could recover his feet and ascend the steps, Mr. Douglass had entered the house and closed the open door. The mastiff showed every disposition to renew the battle, and made frantic attempts to enter the windows.

At last, finding ingress impossible, he took his position and watched the door closely for Mr. Douglass and manifested by his action that he would attack him again if he entered the yard. In the meantime, Rev. Mr. Thorne, living near, came to Mr. Douglass's rescue—the dog showing no disposition to molest any one but Mr. Douglass—and with his gun shot the dog twice and killed him, greatly to the relief and safety of our townsman, who was closely besieged within his own house.

We may state, in conclusion, that Mr. Douglass owes his safety to his great strength, being a man of two hundred pounds weight, and of proportionate muscular power. Our friend was entirely unarmed, and although during the combat his servants brought him his gun the encounter was so terrific that he was unable to use fire-arms.

Bad Oyster Story.

This is an original story. It originated with some body some years ago. It is a highly interesting story, said never to have been published before it appeared in some newspaper many years ago, and although not exactly in season, it's good.

SCENE—Steamboat pantry—Enter Frenchman:—

"Sair, you keep ze raw oyst air."

Steward—"Yes, sir; fine fat Prince Bay."

Frenchman—"Tres bien; I will eat some raw oystair."

The stewart opens a fine raw one, and puts it on a plate before the Frenchman, why eyes it some time, then says:

"Monsieur, you will call this good oystair?"

"Yes sir; prime."

The Frenchman swallows it, (the first he ever ate,) opens his eyes, and put his hands on his bread-basket, and "Bl-a-up" up comes the oyster on the plate.

"Sacratum! by gar, zat is no good oystair!"

"You don't put on salt and pepper sir."

"Oh, pardon me," puts on salt and pepper, and swallow it.

"Bl-a-up!" up it comes again.

"Now you tell me zat oystair good?"

"Why, sir, you must use vinegar."

"Oh! oui, certainement! be gar; oui," and swallows the same again.

"Bl-a up!" and up again it comes on the plate.

Just then a Bohemian enters.

"Give me a dozen raw."

The Frenchman turns to him:

"Ah! my friend, you eat ze raw oystair?"

"Of course."

"You call zat ze raw oystair?"

"Yes; fine fat one."

"Ha! ha! tink is zat good oystair, suppose you eat him."

"With pleasure, sir," and the man of notes gave it a dash of peppersauce, and bolted it.

The terrified steward stood aghast; he didn't mind "sawing" a Frenchman, but an old customer was another thing.

The Frenchman turned on his heel.

"My friend, that may be a good oyster, but I did not like him—I swallow zat oyster three times."

"Bl-a-up," and up came the oyster, and the Frenchman danced with delight.

"Ah! monsieur, bad oyster, oui certainement."

The reporter, speechless with horror, ran to the brandy decanter, swallows about half, and mizzled.

The Frenchman followed, remarking, "zat tam bad oystair."

A Girl Shoots a Young Man.

—The Vinton (Iowa), Eagle, of August 17, has an account of a singular accident near that place, which resulted in death. A young man named John Sinson, was, in sport, shot and killed by a young girl. The young man was employed on the farm of Mr. Beal Dorsey, in Benton township. He went hunting one day with Mr. Dorsey's son, and on their return home in the afternoon they stopped at the house of Booker Sanders to get a drink of water. There were present two daughters of a Mr. Robbens, and a daughter of Mr. Sanders, about 14 years of age. Some pleasantries passed between Sinson and the girls, and he at length asked them to fire his gun at a chicken or a pig and show their skill in shooting. The two Robens girls declined, but the Sanders girl took the gun and pointed it at young Dorsey, and the other girls scolding her for such fooling, got out of the way. Sinson then told her to aim at him, as he was not afraid. The girl sportively raised the gun to take a pretended aim, and when in range with the head of Sinson, who was sitting, it was suddenly discharged, the contents lodging in the back of his head, and killing him instantly. It is supposed that in raising the gun to aim, the girl, without knowing it, raised the hammer, and of course, when she relaxed her hold, it fell, exploding the charge. The coroner of that county declined to hold an inquest, deciding that the case did not require such a ceremonial. The deceased was twenty-four years of age. He was a native of Pennsylvania, where his mother resides.

WAR ITEMS.

THE effectual control of the great sewers and subterranean ways of Paris—not that they are practicable for the passage of troops its surprises, but they would be of importance in mining operations. The city has seventy-five outlets; forty-seven gates, of which thirty-two are on the right bank and fifteen on the left, four postern; ten railroad openings, and four canal passages.

EXPERIMENTS were last year made in in France with a shell, which on bursting, spread a mortal poison around in the form of mephitic gas; in a few minutes a flock of pigeons, in the midst of which a ball full of this frightful substance burst, fell dead on the ground; another day the projectile penetrated the body of a horse, and so poisoned its blood that the body was in a state of putrefaction two hours after.

DISCIPLINE IN THE FRENCH ARMY.—General de Decaen is one of the heroes of the French war correspondents, who think him worthy of a higher post even than that of commander of the third army corps, which he now holds. He is famous for his kindness and good fellowship towards his men, and yet is of the strictest in discipline. Finding cowards who threw away their arms and then reported them lost, in hope of being sent to prison, where their lives would be safe, he issued the following order of the day at St. Avold: "Every soldier who loses his gun shall be put in the advance guard; and no new gun shall be given him until he shall have captured the complete outfit of one of the enemy's men." He enforced it too, and few more guns were lost.

PROMINENT MILITARY POSITIONS IN FRANCE. We give the following brief descriptions of places and positions now figuring prominently in the dispatches from the seat of war in France.

The "woody region," in which the latest series of fights are supposed to have taken place, is probably the Valley of Argonne, in the departments of Meuse and Ardennes. It was formely a forest, and is still heavily wooded in parts. It forms a plateau, extending from Toul to Mezieres, and seperating the basins of the Alsne and Meuse. The French still hold some of the advantageous points upon the wooded plateau, and, if officered with any degree of skill at all noteworthy, may hold their own against superior numbers and discipline, for the Prussians have in these respects the advantage in that vicinity.

Sedan, where McMahon is said to have made his headquarters, and whither the Emperor and Prince Imperial have gone, is quite a large fortified town, eleven miles E. S. E. of Mezieres. It has a population of forty thousand, and possesses many railroad and canal facilities. From present appearances a general action will take place in this vicinity.

Longwy, said to be about to undergo Prussian investment, is a fortified town of France, on the Belgian frontier, thirty-three miles N. N. W. of Metz. Louis XIV. called it "The Iron Gate of France." The Prussians took it in 1792.

Diamonds in Africa.

A Colesbury Cape of Good Hope correspondent writes:

I have but just time to write you a few lines about the diamond fields, before the closing of the mail for England. I am on my way there, and at this place I have formed a company. We take an eight-mule team and wagon, tent, and a large pump and a set sluices and sieves. The diamonds are found 1,000 yards from the river bank (the Vaal), and the banks are fifty feet high. The surrounding country is flat, grassy and treeless. There is no chance of getting water for sluicing by going up the river and cutting a canal as they do in California. So the next best plan is to rig a pump on the banks of the river and lead the water to the sluice boxes. I have had my sluices made wider than the gold sluice boxes of California, and at the lower end I have a chest of drawers, the bottom of which are different sized sieves, thus assorting the stones as they are washed through, according to their size, and making it ealser to pick out the diamonds. The only plan used now is to cart the diamondiferous earth to the banks of the river, and there wash it by hand or through a long tom.

There is the greatest excitement in the colonies of the Cape and Natal, and a great rush is being made from all parts to the diamond fields. Diamonds are coming in by the hundred. There are three hundred men in the fields now.

Two governments and a native chief claim the grounds—"The Transval Republic," "the Free States," and the Chief Yanki—but the miners have made their own laws, and intend to keep the country themselves; so the above governments are afraid to try and enforce their demands of a royalty on the diamonds found, and the miners invite comers from all parts of the world. Provisions are plenty and cheap, but mining-tools of the right kind are scarce.

A Big Kitchen.

The largest kitchen in the world is that of the Leibig Beef Extract Company in Uruguay. It covers twenty thousand square feet of ground, and is divided into a number of compartments, which are all constructed with a view to their peculiar uses. You enter first a large, dark, cool hall, with paved floor, where the meat is weighed and conveyed through openings in the wall to cutting machines. These are four in number, and can cut up 200 young oxen in an hour. From the cutting machines the meat goes into twelve ironie elvers, where it is pressed by steam power of 75 pounds to the square inch. These twelve receivers are capable of containing 12,000 pounds of meat each. From these the meat, or rather the liquid now, runs through pipes into receptacles constructed for the purpose of separating the fatty substance from the extract and to clear it. Lastly, it is raised by steam air pumps into large coolers, filtered and subsequently packed for transportation. The butcher of the company is a scientific executioner, who can with ease and grace kill 80 oxen in an hour by skilfully separating the vertebræ.

A Darkey's Opinion of the Women.

"Dey may rail against women as dey like," said a darkey lately, "dey can't set me against dem. I hab always in my life found dem to be fust in lub, fust in a quarrel, fust in de dance, fust in de ice cream saloon, and de fust, best and de last in de sick room. What would we do without them? Let us be born as young, as ugly, as helpless as we please, and a woman's arm an ready to receive us. She it am that gav us our fust dose ob castor oil, and puts clothes on our naked, helpless limbs, and cubbers up our foots and noses in long flannel petticoats; and it am she, as we grow up, dat fills our dinner basket wid doughnuts and apples as we start for school, and licks us when we tear our trowsers."

The Negro Outbreak in Jefferson County, Georgia.

The Augusta papers of Saturday contain the following particulars in relation to the outrageous conduct of the negroes in Jefferson county:

On Sunday last the negroes, headed by one Cudjo Lowry, broke into the jail at Louisville and released therefrom a negro prisoner. On Tuesday Cudjo and the ringleaders in the Sunday riot were arrested by the troops which had been sent from Atlanta to preserve order, and on Wednesday an armed band of about five hundred negroes camped at Pine Hill, near Louisville, with the open and avowed intention of razing the jail to the ground and releasing Cudjo and his accomplices. On Wednesday night, an attempt was made to arrest one of Cudjo's main supports, a notorious scoundrel. He resisted, and was finally shot. The shooting of this outlaw was made the pretext for further acts of violence on the part of the negroes, who now declare their intention of destroying the town of Louisville and punishing the sheriff and his posse, capturing the Federa troops guarding the jail, and releasing the prisoners. Already serious acts of violence have been committed, and the whole country is in a state of fearful excitement. The negroes claim that they are acting under the advice and directions of Bullock. They are supposed to have murdered a gentleman named McCroan on Thursday night. The whites have exhibited much patience and forebearance under these most trying and exciting circumstances, and their conduct so far cannot be too highly commended.

A Disappointed Lover Wants to Die.

The Rochester Express reports the following unfortunate affair:

A young man came to this city from the country a short time ago and took rooms at an East Side boarding house. The landlady had a charming daughter of "sweet sixteen," or thereabouts. Young man fell desperately in love with the fair damsel. He adored her, and would lay down his life to possess her. The young lady, however, did not "reciprocate." She thought him a "nice young man," but couldn't think of making him a companion for life. It is said she told him so a few nights ago. He became distracted. Life was not worth having without her. He straightway proceeded to a drug store, procured a bottle labeled "pizen," returned to his room and drank the contents. He took this precaution, however, to inform his fair inamorata that he was going to destroy himself, and when he poured the contents of the bottle down his throat, also informed the household of what he had done. A scene followed which our informant says it is impossible to describe. Several persons were despatched for a physician, and finally one was found. He proceeded to the boarding-house, where he found the would-be suicide writhing in agony, bemoaning his fate, and screaming for his lost 'Lenore.' The doctor did not find very much difficulty in introducing into the stomach of his patient a patent pump, with which he deluged the room with the poisonous contents of the young man's capacious stomach, and, wonderful to relate, saved his life. His parents were telegraphed for, arrived in due time, and took their son away from the influence of their fair charmer. The affair created considerable excitement in the neighborhood, but all attempts of the reporters to get at the facts were met with 'hostile demonstrations.' We withhold the names of the parties for the present. They will probably appear under the proper heading in due time.

Common Road Locomotives—Locomotives Without Rails—Wonderful Success.

The British War Department has investigated a recent invention of a locomotive without rails, and it is pronounced in official reports far more useful than any horse. The Superintendent of machinery says he has "come to the conclusion that the question of steam traction on common roads is now completly solved;" that the application of the India rubber tire is a perfect success; that it opens up an entirely new field, and that he looks upon this application as a discovery, rather than an invention. In the course of experiments witnessed by Mr. Anderson, the engine went up a zigzag labrynth of courts, and it can describe any figure almost in a space of twice its length. The boiler employed is an independent invention adapted to the carriage. Its chief peculiarity is the copper pot used for holding water within the furnace, and it it so contrived that if the boiler contains any water the pot will have a full supply. This arrangement keeps the centre of gravity low, and allows the engine to run up hills of one in ten, or go along an angle of thirty-five degrees. The wheel and its tire may be described as consisting of a broad iron tire with narrow flanges, upon which is placed a ring of soft vulcanized India rubber. This ring about twelve inches in width, and five inches in thickness, which thus surrounds the iron tire, is kept in its place by the flanges; then over the India rubber there is placed an endless chain of steel plates, which is the portion of the wheel that comes in actual contact with the rough road, the reticulated chain being connected by a sort of vertebra at each side of the wheel. The India rubber tire and this ring of steel plates have no rigid connection, but are at perfect liberty to move around as they please, without consulting each other, or even without the concurrence of the inner ring of the wheel, which they both inclose.

How to Make a Blonde out of a Brunette.

A Long Branch correspondent writes:

I have learned some interesting details of blonde manufacture. I heard much this summer of manufactured blondes, and one was pointed out to me as unquestionably a manufactured article. I believed it vaguely, but my interest in the matter was aroused one day recently, when I called on a friend in the city and saw the wonderful change in her. Her hair, a week ago a light brown, was almost light, with a decided tinge of red in it. I asked explanations, and they were frankly given; she was undergoing the process of being changed into a blonde. She told me something of the process. The hair is first shampooed to cleanse it thoroughly of all grease and dirt, and then the liquid is applied to a few strands of hair at a time. The liquid is colorless and warranted harmless of course. The hair first turns red and then gradually grows lighter. My friend logically and good-humoredly replies to remonstrances, that her hair is her own, and her husband likes light hair, and that he is assured by the highest authority among hair dressers that the application is not injurious to the hair or health. The process costs where a long thick suit of hair is to be colored, one hundred and fifty dollars.

VARIETIES.

—In Texas the Free Masons are about establishing a college.

—The fall trade is reported to be opening briskly in New York.

—In Chicago, people who jump upon street cars when in motion are arrested.

—The New York milkmen have advanced the price of milk to twelve cents per quart.

—A punster asks whether, if Titian's wife had been named Polly, that fact would have made her a politician?

—A Cincinnati wag produced a startling commotion in a beer garden of that city, by bribing the band to play the Marseillaise.

—It is proposed to found in Chicago an art gallery to be free to everybody, and to be kept open in the evening and on Sundays.

—People at Atlantic City, N. J., have to wear strainers over their nostrils to prevent inhaling mosquitoes, they are so thick.

—"Waiter, this bit of turbot is not as as good as that you gave us last week." Waiter: "Beg pardon, sir, it's off the very same fish."

—The latest styles of necklaces are made of large, round colored beads, to match the dress, and are wound several times around the neck.

—It is asserted that the bite of the cobra, or any other poisonous snake or reptile, can be cured by administering a preparation of the gall of the venomous creature.

—Machinery has recently been invented in England which weaves from the hair of cats and rabbits a sort of a velvet tissue, distinguishable from silk, but not inferior in fineness and beauty.

—A New York paper thinks it is a great mistake to suppose, as some western packers seem to do, that diseased cattle salted down may be classed under the head of cured meats.

—A Paris physician writes asking a renewal of a note which he owes, giving as a reason therefor, "We are in a horrible crisis. There is not a sick man in the district."

—Taunton, Massachusetts, is to vote, September 6th, on the question, "Shall any person be allowed to sell ale, porter, strong beer or lager beer, within the limits of the city.

—A fashionable lady in New York bound for Saratoga, while seated in a car at the depot next to the platform, recently had a valuable diamond earring torn from her by a thief.

—"My dear," said a sentimental wife, "home, you know, is the dearest spot on earth." "Well, yes," said the practical husband, "It does cost about twice as much as any other spot."

—"See, here, Gripps, I understand you have a superior way of curing hams. I should like to learn it." "Well, yes; I know very well how to cure them; but the trouble just now is to find out how to procure them."

—The thieves of Georgia have recently taken to the garrote system on a very extensive scale. A lady was recently held by the neck until she became black in the face, while a gallant individual took possession of her watch, diamonds and earrings.

—A respectable woman was recently compelled to beat a hasty retreat from a hotel in a small Western city, because the landlord suspected that she had come there with the view of inducing his wife and daughter to connect themselves with the woman's rights movement.

—Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines has withdrawn the offer of compromise which she made to the city authorities of new Orleans, and will now claim the full amount to which she considers herself entitled. Her claims amount to nearly $5,000,000, besides costs.

—A gentleman had a little marble statuette of Cupid in the parlor of his country house—bow, arrow, wings and all complete. A visitor, indigenous to the region, looking pensively at the figure, asked the lady of the house "if that was a statoo of her deceased infant."

—A Georgia stove dealer offers a seventy-five dollar stove to the young lady, between thirteen and eighteen years of age, who shall during the State Fair best illustrate her knowledge of the use of such articles, by cooking a dinner for six persons on the State Fair ground.

—A little girl being sent to the store to purchase some dye stuff, and forgetting the name of the article, said to the clerk, "John, what do folks dye with?" "Die with? Why, cholera, sometimes," replied John. "Well, I believe that's the name: I want three cents' worth."

—In Oregon, Illinois, the Catholics have a church, but no resident priest. The child of a Catholic died there the other day, and in the absence of the priest, the Rev. George W. Crofts, a Protestant minister, officiated, by request, in the Catholic Church, and pronounced a benediction at the grave.

—An Ohio hog-grower says that the following treatment will make the biggest hog out of a pig in twelve months: Take two parts of barley, two of corn, one of oats. Grind them together; then cook and feed cold. He says it is the cheapest food, and that any pig of good improved breed can be made to gain a pound a day until a year.

—In New Hartford, Iowa, the other night, a fellow thought to play a trick on the Rev. Mr. Churchill, by calling on him in the dead of night, dressed as the devil. Mrs. C. was terribly alarmed by the appearance of the horrible face at the window, and Mr. C., arose, ran out and thrashed the devil till he yelled for mercy.

—A young man named Cross desperately threw himself before an engine on the North Central Railroad, a few days ago, and was mangled in a shocking manner. He had been out of employment, had lost the affections of his intended, wife, and in a letter to that young lady made an effort to explain that he would only be an incumbrance to the world without her.

—A western paper tells this story: A man at Olathe, Kansas, recently broke his wagon axle as he was going to Kansas City. He turned his team into a farm yard and looked for help. He found that the farm was occupied by a widow woman who owned it and lived by herself, and he forthwith proposed to her, was married, and brought her home in his wagon.

—A genial rector of a village parish in Minnesota found it difficult to get his salary promptly. Latterly it was much behind. Going to one of his delinquent parishioners in the hardware trade, he looked over all his stock of corkscrews very fastidiously; seeking a large one of peculiar strength and size. To the inquiry; "What do you want of such a thing anyhow?" the answer came, "My dear sir, I want a corkscrew that can draw my salary!"

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 10 1870.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIID DISTRICT,
JAMES H. HOPKINS, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Col. WILLIAM SIRWELL, Armstrong County.

STATE SENATOR,
Major T. BRENT SWEARINGEN.

ASSEMBLY,
ISIDORE COBLENS,
AUGUST HARTJE,
Capt. JNO. ROGERS,
DAVID B. OLIVER,
JAMES CALHOUN,
J. C. BUFFUM.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES IRVIN.

PROTHONOTARY,
MALCOLM HAY.

CORONER,
T. C. RAFFERTY.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
ANDREW HAYDEN.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN A. CONNOR.

THE TICKET.

At the head of our columns this morning will be found the ticket put in nomination by the Democratic party yesterday, for the support of the people of Allegheny.

It is a good ticket, and one that will command the undivided support of the party, as well as receive material support from the ranks of the opposition. From the first to the last, it is composed of honest, upright, capable men, against whose characters nothing can be breathed, save the common calumny of unscrupulous enemies.

It is a ticket which can not only be endorsed, but supported, without a single exception throughout, by every man who desires to see reform and economy inaugurated in the administration of affairs. We shall have occasion to speak more fully of the *personnel* of the ticket in the future. The Convention was large, and though marked with the bustle attendant upon so large a body, its action was thoroughly harmonious and the result satisfactory.

In our local columns will be found a full and complete report of the proceedings of the Convention.

It is hardly necessary for us to say that in common with the whole Democracy, we endorse the ticket cordially and without reserve, and from this until the day of the election we shall labor unceasingly for its triumphant election, in which we trust and feel confident that we will be heartily joined by the entire party and all the friends of true reform.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

We present to the readers of THE POST, in this issue, a brief personal mention of the gentlemen placed in nomination by the Democratic Conventions on Tuesday the 6th inst., beginning with

JAMES H. HOPKINS, ESQ.

Mr. HOPKINS the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second District, is too well and popularly known to the citizens of Allegheny county, of all shades of political opinion, to require a lengthy or minute introduction. He has been a resident of Pittsburgh for nearly twenty years, and has grown up and identified himself with its interests, with all of which he is familiar.

Mr. HOPKINS is a young man in the very prime of life, of more than ordinary natural abilities and educational acquirements, a native of Washington county in this State, and the son of Hon. WM. HOPKINS of Washington, who for nearly half a century and until quite recently, has been prominently connected with the politics of the State, and filled a number of positions of responsibility and trust.

Mr. HOPKINS came to this city when quite a youth and entered as a student, the law office of Judge MCCANDLASS, present judge of the District Court of the United States, under whose able instructions and ripe experience, his natural abilites were developed, and his mind imbued with those solid and enduring principles in politics, which instructor and pupil alike, have defended with such unswerving fidelity, in the darkest day of the Republic, as well as in the sunshine of prosperity.

In 1852 he was admitted to the bar, and entered at once upon the practice of the law, in which he rose rapidly, and for years has stood at the head of his profession in Western Pennsylvania. He is acknowledged by all who have heard him, to be one of tho most graceful and eloquent speakers in the State; ready, fluent and argumentative, never descending to personalities or coarse vulgarity, but relying solely upon the merit of the cause that he advocates. He is also interested in one of the extensive Coal Works at Monongahelo City.

In public and business life his character is without a stain or blemish, and no man will dare go before the public and question his integrity. In the private walks of life he his pre-eminent for his numerous and unaffective social qualities, and numbers his friends by the thousand, who regardless of political differences know him only to respect his sterling virtues.

It would be a work of superrerogation to say that he possesses every qualification requisite to properly represent the people of the District and State in Congress. No one disputes, but all acknowledge the fact. His thorough and complete knowledge of politics, his vast and varied legal researches, education, travel and observation, joined to his recognized forensic powers and readiness as a debater and speaker, are arguments in his favor, which we do not think the people will overlook at the October election, and we unhesitatingly believe that the voters of the Twenty-Second District, will do themselves honor in honoring him with a seat in the National Legislature, which greatly needs the services of men of vigor, talent and integrity.

COL. WILLIAM SIRWELL.

No less fortunate for the Democracy is the selection of a standard bearer in the Twenty-Third District. There is no man in the District more able to represent its interests in Congress, and more deserving, than this gallant soldier, to be honored with its confidence.

Possessing both mental and physical vigor, a spotless record of personal and public integrity, a cultured mind, and a thorough knowledge of public affairs, he will be an honor to his constituents and the State at large, and aid in bringing back to the Keystone State its prestige in the halls of Congress, which it has lost of late years through the conduct of so many of its misrepresentatives, who were alike destitute of political rectitude and personal integrity.

Col. SIRWELL is a Pittsburgher by birth, and removed some twenty years ago from this city to Kittanning, Armstrong county, where he has since resided. He served with distinction during the war as commanding officer of the Seventy-Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment. He was neither a carpet Knight nor a holiday soldier, but did active service in the most trying campaigns in the war. He was very popular with his soldiers, who liked him both as man and an officer. In the private walks of life he has hosts of friends, and will receive the votes of a large number of men who do not agree with him politically.

MAJOR T. BRENT SWEARINGEN.

For the position of State Senator the Convention selected Major T. BRENT SWEARINGEN, a gentleman in every way fitted and qualified for the position, not only in unimpeachable personal integrity, but in all the requisites that go to make up a legislator. The great need of the populous and wealthy county of Allegheny to have a man of genuine ability, who has no connection with rings and jobbery, to represent it in the Senate, is patent even to the most unthinking. In Major SWEARINGEN the people will not fail to recognize the man for the place.

He has resided in this city between fifteen and twenty years, and prior to the breaking out of the war was engaged in the iron trade. In April 1861, he was mustered into the military service as a Second Lieutenant, and upon the organization of the Ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, was appointed Adjutant of the Regiment by the late Col. C. FABER JACKSON. He participated in the fight at Gains' Mills on the 27th or June 1862, where he received a serious wound, and upon the recommendation of his superior officer was promoted to the position of Assistant-Adjutant-General of United States Volunteers, with the rank of Captain.

He also took part in the fight at Fredericksburg on the 13th of December 1862, and was shot through the body and lungs and left on the battle field for dead, was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison where he remained a considerable period of time. Upon being exchanged, his physical condition not admitting of active service in the field, he was assigned for duty as Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Major-General W. I. H. BROOKS commanding the Deprrtment of the Monongahela, with headquarters at Pittsburgh. When the Department was broken up and discontinued by order of the Secretary of War, Major SWEARINGEN was transferred to the Department of Arkansas where he served in the same capacity as in this Department, until November 1867, when he was mustered out of the service with the rank of Major.

He was always an unswerving advocate of the Democratic faith. In every capacity, and in every position of trust, danger and duty, he has acted with singular promptness and fidelity, and the people of this Senatorial District may freely repose their confidence in him with perfect security as to the result. After leaving the military service, he entered the Insurance business, in which he is still actively engaged. He is neither a professional politician, an office seeker, nor connected with rings; three points of character that will recommend him to the favor of the people.

ISIDORE COBLENS,

Who heads the ticket for the Assembly, is a gentleman of unblemished character, and unimpeachable integrity, and is well known in business circles. He is about thirty-two years of age, and is a native of Saarbruck, Prussia. He emigrated to the United States in 1857, and took up his residence shortly afterward in this city. He began business life here as book keeper for KLEE, KAUFFMAN & Co., and afterward became a member of the firm of KAUFFMAN, OPPENHEIMER & Co. At the end of two years he withdrew from the firm and began business on his own account. At present he is engaged in the oil producing business. He is in every way qualified to fill the position of a legislator, and in the event of his election, will be found an indefatigable worker for the interests of his constituents and the State at large.

AUGUST HARTJE.

AUGUST HARTJE, Esq., whose name appears on the Legislative ticket, will make a most excellent legislator. He is a German by birth, but came to this country when young, and has been a resident of this county for a great many years. He is well known and highly respected in business circles for his probity of character, fair dealing and liberal public spirit.

He is one of the Directors of the Third National Bank, and is connected with several manufacturing establishment, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. He is very popular throughout the county, and should, as he will, receive the undivided support of the friends of legislative and county reform. His wide business experience and thorough knowledge of the wants of the people peculiarly fit him for the place.

CAPT. JOHN ROGERS.

Captain ROGERS is an old resident of the county and almost universally known to the whole people. He is at present engaged in the Real Estate business, is fair, frank and open in all his dealing, of unquestioned integrity and character, and possesses marked ability and fitness for the Legislature.

During the late war Captain ROGERS had command of one of the gunboats in the Mississippi flotilla, and did good service at Vicksburg and other parts along the Mississippi river. While in the naval service he distinguished himself for his coolness and the promptness and precision with which he carried out and executed whatever duty was assigned to him. He was highly respected by the men under his command, and the officers with whom he was associated, who dubbed him "Commodore," by which title he is known throughout the city and county. He is between fifty and fifty-five years of age.

DAVID B. OLIVER.

Mr. OLIVER is a most excellent representative of our successful young business men, whose tact, energy, industry and force of character have built up the great interests of our growing city. He is a member of the firm of of LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILIPS, iron manufacturers, and is known not only among business men here, but throughout all sectons of the country that depend upon Pittsburgh for their supplies of manufactured iron.

He was raised in this community and all his interests are identified with it. That he will attend with the strictest fidelity to the trusts reposed in him by the people, no one will doubt for a moment. Of his qualifications and entire fitness for the position for which he was nominated, there is not the least question, and against his personal character and integrity, no one will have the temerity to raise any objections. He is one of those young, energetic, vigorous men whose services are so badly needed in our State Legislature.

JAMES CALHOUN.

Mr. CALHOUN is a worthy representative of the agricultural interests of the county. He is an extensive farmer of Elizabeth, where we believe he was born and raised. He not only possesses excellent talent, but is thoroughly educated and cultured.

Mr. CALHOUN does not profess to be a politician in the hackneyed sense of the term, and will have no rings to propitiate, jobs to facilitate or private axes to grind. While he is thoroughly conversant with all the needs and interests of the people and questions of public policy, he does not aspire to the position of the partisan sophist, who stands ready to show that the most shameless partisan corruptions are public benefactions. Honest and straightforward in his dealings, he will, in the event of being chosen for the Legislature, devote himself to the interests of the people, and not to the furtherance of the schemes of a corrupt lobby. He is the man that our farmers want to represent them, and it is their duty to see him elected.

J. C. BUFFUM.

Mr. BUFFUM, who completes the very excellent list of legislative candidates, is engaged in the manufacturing business, and is in every respect a most worthy man for the position. He has been a resident of this city for many years and is well and favorably known to the most of our business men and to the community generally.

Having presented so unexceptionable a ticket, composed of men of undoubted and ability and unquestsoned integrity and character, the Convention discharged its whole duty, and it remains for the people—for men of every party who desire to break up the corruption of the Harrisburg lobby to use every honorable endeavor to secure its election, which may easily be done, if all who suffer in common from the evil effects of bad legislation unite in their own behalf, and throw off the oppressive partisan yoke that has been crushing them for years.

JAMES IRVIN.

Of a man so well and generally known to the people of the county as Mr. IRVIN, but little need be said by way of introduction. Born in the city of Pittsburgh almost a half a century ago, he has grown up with it, and has himself been identified with all its varied and growing interests. He is one of the live men of Pittsburgh, taking active part in all measures of public interest, and was his character or standing in the community vulnerable or assailable in the remotest degree, his opponents would not hesitate to attack him.

He will make a most excellent Commissioner, a proposition which we do not presume will be disputed by two hundred men in the county. The office for which he is a candidate is one of great importance and responsibility, and should be filled by a man of undoubted character. Mr. IRVIN possesses every requisite to fill it satisfactorially, and his great personal popularity outside of his party, renders it pretty sure that he will be elected. He represented his Ward, the Second, for two terms in the Common Council, being elected each time by a handsome majority though his party was largely in the minority.

MALCOLM HAY.

For the important and highly responsible positon of Prothonatory, the name of MALCOLM HAY, Esq., a young man of brilliant parts, of the most thorough ability, edcuation and culture and great personal popularity, has been presented. He has already had some experience in the office of Prothonatory, having served for a time with Mr. EATON.

Mr. HAY is a Pennsylvanian by birth and has been engaged in the practice of his profession—the law—in this city for some eight or ten years, and is recognized by the members of the bar as a lawyer of more than ordinary ability. He pursued his legal studies in the office of Hon. MERCER BEASLY the present Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey.

In every relation in life Mr. HAY sustains a high reputation, and his fitness for the office of Prothonatory will be questioned by none. No better selection could possibly be made at the ballot-box and we have every reason to believe that his nomination will ratified by the people.

T. C. RAFFERTY.

The nomination for Coroner was one eminently fit to be made. While there were many gentlemen of unquestioned fitness and the highest order of character, proposed for this as well as the other nominations, there could only one be selected. It was the good fortune of the Convention to have none but worthy men before it for nomination, hence, while many were disappointed, all can cordially unite in support of the ticket put in nomination.

Mr. RAFFERTY was born, we believe, in Philadelphia, but has resided here some eighteen years. He most worthily represents the workingman's interests on the ticket. He is by occupation an iron moulder, and has held a responsible position for some fourteen years in the Rolling Mill of Messrs. TOTTEN & HOGG and their predecessors. He has been honored by the workingmen of the city on several occasions, by being elected as their representative in the Labor Congress. He possesses every requisite for the position—an unquestioned character, ability, energy and thorough education. He is a man for whom the workingmen of the county can and will vote *en masse*.

ANDREW HAYDEN.

For Jury Commissioner Mr. HAYDEN was selected, and is worthy the trust reposed in him, sustaining as he does a high character in the community in which he is so widely known. As the nomination of Jury Commissiener is equivalent to an election, he will have no opposition.

Mr. HAYDEN is foreman of the Freight Depot of the Pennsylvania road, and commands the confidence of his employers. His original occupation, we understand, was that of a painter.

JOHN A. CONNOR.

For Director of the Poor, the Convention did well in the selection of Mr. CONNOR, who is most completely qualified to discharge all the duties imposed by the office. The office, though comparatively one of slight importance, should be filled by a man of character and reliability. Such a man is JOHN A. CONNOR.

He is by occupation a farmer, and resides in Plum township. He is highly respected by all who know him, and is in every respect, a thorough gentleman and a good citizen.

With this brief review, we present the ticket as a whole, unexceptionable in every respect and worthy a triumphant election, and bespeak for it an earnest support.

THE TICKET—OPINIONS OF THE OPPOSITION PRESS.

We give below the opinions of the city press concerning the ticket put in nomination by the Democracy, on Tuesday. The precise weight of the views given may be fully understood, when we say that not a single one of our cotemporaries are even mildly friendly to the Democratic party, while the *Gazette*, *Commercial* and *Dispatch* oppose it with the most extreme bitterness.

The *Chronicle*, (mildly Radical), in its issue of September the 5th, in speaking of Major SWEARINGEN, candidate for the State Senate, says :

A GOOD SELECTION.

The name of Major T. Brent Swearingen is before the public as a Democratic candidate, subject to the decision of the County Convention, for the State Senate. The selection is an excellent one. Major Swearingen is an honest man and a gentleman, and would fill the position for which he is named with credit to himself and his constituency. The convention will do well to ratify the selection of his name, as he is a thoroughly popular man in the ranks of his party, and outside of those ranks.

The *Gazette*, which is noted for its recklessness of assertions, and complete lack of facts, as well as candor and courtesy, when speaking of a political opponent, tries to bolster up its courage with the following style of argument :

There is not a strong man among the candidates, or one who will receive an hundred votes outside of his party on his own popularity. The entire ticket can be easily overthrown at the polls in October. The arraingment of the Republican party on divers charges contained in what were deemed by the author crushing resolutions, is particularly funny, coming from such a source as a Democratic Convention. We will have more to say on another occasion of the material in the ticket and the balderdash in the resolutions.

The organ will discover when the votes are counted whether the ticket is a weak one.

The *Dispatch* has a lengthy article criticising the action of the Convention in which the following expressions of opinion occur :

The Convention held by the Democracy yesterday complete the declaration of principles and the nomination of candidates by the various parties; and the campaign may now be said to be fairly opened. The platform of the Democracy is a bold attempt to give the campaign on their part an aggressive character, and consists of an arraignment of the Republican party and a series of promises in behalf of the Democratic party.

* * * * * * * * *

Of the candidates, we shall at the present, make only brief mention. James H. Hopkins, nominated for Congress in the Twenty-second District, is a member of the Pittsburgh bar, and a gentleman of unblemished character. As a politician he has large experience, and is popular with the ultra wing of his party. This, of course, will injure him with the more moderate Democrats. Still he will put energy into the canvass and make a strong fight, but will not be able to make headway against General Negley.

* * * * * *

Major T. Brent Swearingen, the candidate for the Senate is a genial, pleasant, and accomplished gentleman, and is now engaged in the insurance business. His character is unimpeachable. He fought for the Union during the rebellion, and came out with an excellent record. If he goes earnestly into the canvass, he will be found a strong competitor against Mr. Anderson, whose nomination we still believe to have been a mistake.

* * * * * *

The nominations for Assembly are principally persons of whom we have no knowledge—persons entirely unknown to public life. Commodore Rogers is a good man, who rendered valuable services during the rebellion, in command of a gunboat. He sustains an unblemished character.

* * * * *

For County Commissioner, James Irvin was nominated. He is an honest, upright man, possessed of some wealth, made in the leather business. He may be said to be the "war horse" of the Democracy hereabout. But owing to his intense partyism he will poll only the party vote.

Against the capability or character of the other candidates the *Dispatch* has nothing to urge, but predicts the defeat of the entire ticket, the wish being very naturally the father of the thought.

The *Chronicle* in its editorial remarks upon the nominations makes use of the following language :

We think in all fairness we may say that our home Democrats have put a highly respectable ticket in the field. The State and Congressional nominees are strong men, and will certainly not only command the full party vote, but will rally to their support many outsiders who have no party preferences. We know well several of the gentlemen on this ticket, and regard it as a favorable political sign, that a party chooses from its ranks such standard bearers to represent it in a contest which promises to be unusually interesting.

* * * * * *

Without desiring to make any particular reference to names, we reserve to ourselves the privilege of remarking that such men as Mr. James H. Hopkins, Major Swearingen, Captain John Rogers and Squire Hartje, would give force to any ticket. They are gentlemen universally esteemed amongst us, and would fill the positions for which they are nominated with credit to themselves and usefulness to their constituents.

POLITICS IN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Republican* thinks that the proceedings of the late convention at Jefferson city, vindicates the recommendation of the Democratic Central Committee, suggesting that a Democratic ticket should not be put in nomination this year. By the withdrawal of the Democracy from the contest, the Radical party is left to its own dissensions and revenges upon each other, with a zeal and persistency worthy the loyal brotherhood, in which they fraternally break each others heads and expose one another's corruptions in the most approved style. In speaking of the necessity of reform in the administration of affairs, the *Republican* makes a point that applies very aptly in this State. In regard to the election of members of the Legislature it says that the legislative department is the branch of the State government to which, after all, we must look for the thorough reformation the times demand. For our part, though we know very many whose desire to fill places of usefulness, we would gladly further, we say frankly we would look with comparative indifference upon the success of either branch of the Radical party, saving and excepting in the election of senators and representatives to the next general assembly. It is for this goal the Democrats must strive and strive zealously.

While in this State, and especially this county, the election of other officers is especially desirable for the purpose of putting a stop to wholesale corruption and reducing the onerous burdens of taxation that are causelessly inflicted upon the people, the legislative corruption that has been carried on for years at Harrisburg, whereby unprincipled and unworthy men have become wealthy at the expense of the taxpayers, has become so notorious and open, as to be no longer tolerable by the people.

Once more the opportunity is offered to the people of this State and county to protect themselves from the endless incursions of the Treasury raiders, and it remains to be seen whether they will embrace the opportunity to right their own manifold wrongs, and put men in positions of honor and trust, who will not debase their official positions to pander to the demands of corrupt rings.

While in Missouri the people—oppressed by proscriptive laws which disfranchise the very best men in the State—must depend upon the Radical leaders to destroy one another in their own quarrels, here in Pennsylvania the people can reach the great desideratum—an honest and economical State government—by a much shorter route, by uniting in their own defense, and hurling from power the unscrupulous men, who assert by their actions that the public funds are the legitimate spoils of the office-holders, and who spent the entire winter of 1869-70 in passing private bills which were cooked up in the lobby and almost every one of which was intended to fill the pockets of some favorite at the expense of some portion of the community.

Is there any hope of putting an end to this corrupt business of special legislation, by re-electing the very men again to the Legislature who are steeped in the iniquity, and whose pockets are already filled to repletion with bills that embrace new schemes of plunder? There can be no relief obtained in that way, and it is idleness and folly to hope for or expect it. For years these men have been promising reform only to deceive the people. It is now time for the people to take this matter in hand, if they do not desire to be robbed with the most utter impunity. The organs of the ring are not slow to plead its cause, and continue their own source of supplies, by obtaining a new lease of power for the ring. They are full of excuses, palliations and fine promises, which are worth only the breath that gives them utterance or the paper which is wasted in writing them.

NOWADAYS, when the Democrats hold the party in power responsible for the legislation of the country, it has become common for the Radicals to whine that they don't endorse the actions of Congress, either. This is very strange—strange that they did not raise their voices in opposition while Congress was in session, and strange they endorsed the Congressional course of the representative men whom they elected. Strange that these Radical leaders, wire-pullers, and tricksters did not make up their minds that they were opposed to the income tax and other oppressive measures until after Congress had adjourned. Strange the head devils of Radicalism did not demand the repeal of the odious measures at a time when their demands could have been effective. Their whole course is strange and questionably honest. If the party in power is not responsible for the legislation of the country, who is?

THE N. Y. *Times* thus refers to the split in the Radical party in Missouri :

The event for which the Democrats of Missouri waited for has occurred. There are two Republican tickets before the people of the State—one which must be called regular, headed by Governor McClurg, who is identified with the policy of proscription; the other, which favors the removal of existing disabilities, with Mr. B. Gratz Brown as its candidate for Governor. The tariff question contributed somewhat to the party division. McClurg is a high-tariff man, and the platform he stands on embodies a resolution which will delight the ultra protectionists. Mr. Brown, again, is a revenue reformer, pronounced and influential, and therefore obnoxious to that class. The "split" is unfortunate, though not unexpected. The intolerance which has kept up disabilities long after their justification had ceased is the prime source of the difficulty.

HON. JOHN R. READING has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Fifth (Pa.) District. The district is very close, Mr READING being elected in 1868 by forty-one majority.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

FIERCE ASSAULT ON MONTMEDY BY THE PRUSSIANS—THEY ARE REPULSED AND WITHDRAW.

LUXEMBURG, September 7.—A terrific assault has been made on Montmedy. The besiegers opened a hot artillery fire upon the city and assaulted the works with the bayonet. The garrison successfully resisted the attack and repulsed the Prussians totally. The havoc among the assailants was dreadful. The Prussians have withdrawn from the neighborhood, and the French still hold Montmedy. The Prussian artillery proved fierce and effective. Their shells set fire to the houses in the city. Half of Montmedy was

DESTROYED BY THE CONFLAGRATION,

Which caused great distress among the inhabitants. The fire has been extinguished.

The bombardment ceased after the retirement of the German army.

THE DEFENSE OF PARIS.

PARIS, September 7.—Reports have been circulated that the Municipal Guard was averse to defending the city. The officers and men have published a statement to the effect that they will fight to the last.

The *Moniteur* says: Orders are being given to barricade the streets to render any assaults of the enemy more difficult.

One of the papers says: The King of Prussia has already announced here that he will require the leading capitalists to guarantee the sum of 3,000,000,000 francs. Among the names cited are the Rothchilds Ronland Galleira and other bankers, and the Presidents of the Great Railway, and other companies of France. The city is very quiet.

THE PRUSSIANS AT A HALT.

PARIS, September 7.—The heads of the Prussian column halt apparently at Laoi and Epernay.

THE CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE.

PARIS, September 7.—The *Gaulois* says: The representatives of foreign powers have all received instructions from their Governments, even before the receipt of the circular of Jules Favre, which was handed them last night, to ratify what they considered the great measures necessary to the equilibrium of Europe and the integrity of French territory. As the Corps Diplomatique will leave Paris in case of siege, the Government will place representatives in the town they select as a residence. The avenues of the Grand Armee and De L'Imperatrice and the Bois de Boulogne, are all camps filled with soldiers.

PARIS, September 6.—A dispatch to the *La Liberte* from Leon says: The troops falling back on Paris, are under orders of Generals Vinoy and Mordieul. The Uhlans have been constantly on the heels of the army since it retreat began. The Prussians in enormous numbers are hastening to Paris and in four days will be in sight of the walls. They seize countrymen on their way and force them into ranks.

MARSHHL MACMAHON DEAD.

LONDON, September 16.—MacMahon is dead at Namur, in Belgium.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

LONDON, September 6.—The *Times* announced to-day that the Prince Imperial was at Ostend last night and might be expected to arrive at London to-day. The railway stations here and at Dover were thronged with people curious to see the Prince, but he has not yet arrived.

(Sun Special.)

PARIS ITEMS.

PARIS, September 7.—The last person arrested by the Imperial police was Gen Cluseret; the first one by the Republic is Princess Mathilde, who was running away with fifty-one million of francs.

The Prussians have entered France by way of Belfort and are going to Mulhouse.

General Vinoy, with thirty thousand men, is coming from Sedan to Laon.

It is rumored that he had an engagement with the Prussians in which he was worsted.

The name of Henri Martin, as one of the Mayors, gives you an idea of the character of the others. Everything is quiet. The provisioning of the city is nearly complete. There is a strong movement in favor of giving General Cluseret command of the National Guard, but he seems inclined not to accept.

[Herald Special.]

Paris last night was calm, to-day there are symptoms of sadness and defection. No one knows what is to be done. There is no fire, no spirit in the people. The cry is: "The Prussians are approaching" and the government is busy distributing places. Yesterday all the police were dismissed and Paris was left unprotected, but new men have been put into their places to-day.

The troops are marching into Paris. Many bear the appearance of having been through a hard campaign. Most have seen battle. They look dejected but calm.

General Trochu is attacked to-day by some of the Red journals. There is an ugly rumor that there are no balls to fit the calibre of many of the cannon on the fortifications.

Nearly all the country members of the Corps Legislatif have left the capital.

Funds continue to decline heavily.

A story is circulating that 100,000 Chassepots were found in the cellars of the Louvre.

Prices of provisions are well regulated.

The French women have issued an address to the women of all nations.

A delegate has been sent to King William. Bismarck demands Alsace and Lorraine, the Baltic fleet and 4,000,000,000 francs.

The Red journals call for the dismissal of all employees of the late government

The statue of Strasburg in the Place Concord, was illuminated last night and covered with flags and flowers.

Engineers are mining the heights of Montmartre.

At the Hotel de Ville on Sunday the portrait of the Emperor was torn down, and that of the Empress turned to the wall. Not a word is spoken against Eugenie.

A meeting of the Deputies of the Corps Legislatif was held on Sunday evening. M. Thiers presided. A delegation of members was sent to the Hotel de Ville with proposals of conferation with the government in obtaining for it legal authorigation. Jules Favre replied that he would accept the support, but that the government considered itself legally created by the people.

The Princes Mathilde has been released by order of Keratry.

Some of the objects which the Empress left in the Tuilleries in her haste of departure have been forwarded to her.

Last night as it was understood a meeting of the members of the majority of the Corps Legislatif was to take place at the dwelling of Deputy Johnson. An officer, by command of Keratry, courteously demanded a promise on the honor of the Deputies that no opposition would be attempted to the efforts of the Government. The promise was given and the officer retired.

[Herald Special.]

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 7.—The journey of the Prince Imperial from Dover to Hastings, where he now is, was strictly private. Commander Depois, who acts as Governor for the young Prince, absolutely prohibits all conversation with, and denies introductions to him, on the ground that extreme quiet is necessary for the safety of the young Prince after the exciting scenes he has passed through during the past few weeks.

THE EX-EMPRESS.

One of the Prince's suite states that upon his arrival at Dover he received a letter from the Empress announcing her immediate departure from Paris. She states with much feeling that her first duty will be to visit her husband. When that is discharged she will then join her son.

DE GRAMMONT'S VIEWS ON THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

The Duke De Grammont arrived in London yesterday to join his wife. The Duke expresses himself very freely in regard to the present situation in France. He says the present Revolutionary government in Paris cannot last and predicts its speedy fall. "All recent tests," says he, "prove that its members have not got the confidence of the people. The men now in power are those whose efforts have heretofore been directed to embarrass the real government and assure the failures of the war." The Duke declares that republican agents were all the time at work endeavoring to shake the confidence and destroy the discipline of the army. He attributes the loss of several battles greatly o that cause.

In reply to a question whether he thought that foreign Governments would recognize the republic, he did not see how they could do so. "To-morrow," said he, "another batch might get up and declare themselves the provisional government, assume the power and involve the city in bloodshed." Indeed such a result he considered more than probable. If France were placed in the hands of the lowest classes of Paris, the first new reverse in the field, or the appearance of the Prussians before the city might be the signal for the overthrow of the present self-constituted Ministry and the creation of another. The Duke expressed the utmost confidence in Governor Trochu, but fears he will not be permitted to have his own way. He believes that France is fully able yet to vindicate her honor and expel the Prussians from her territory. He declined to express any opinion as to the future fate of the Emperor or the dynasty, but evidently believes the Republic will have but a brief existence.

ENGLAND AND THE REPUBLIC.

The Duke, to-day had a long interview with Gladstone and Granville. There is reason to believe from what transpired that the announcement of England's recognition of the Republic was premature. The instructions to Lord Lyons were in effect to recognize the actual authorities under these peculiar circumstances, but refrain as far as possible from any formal recognition of the government in official proceedings.

The English Government in conjunction with other neutral powers is about to make an earnest appeal to Prussia to conclude peace on the basis of the following proposition: French territory to be held inviolate; France to pay Germany the expenses of the war; a general disarmament of France, and the destruction of all forts in Alsace and Loraine. It is believed these terms are acceptable to the Republic.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE UNITED STATES.

[Times Special.]

PRRIS, September 7.—The new Republican Government seems to count much on the moral and material support of the United States as their old ally. Its organs, particularly *Le Lecteure Libre*, calls on Jules Favre to address himself directly for aid to the Government at Washington. These journals forget the influential German population of the United States, and that is the reason so large a portion of the American Republicans are on the German side. The

PRUSSIAN PLAN OF ATTACK ON PARIS,

I have reason to believe, is this: An advance by Melun and Fontainbleau to Versailles, while the army now advancing from Leon pushes on to St. Denis. This latter force will make an attack on Montmartre, but the main attack will be on the other side.

[Herald Special.]

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG—GREAT SUFFERING IN THE CITY.

BEFORE STRASBURG, September 5, via London, September 7.—The first orders to invest the city were in such a manner that no considerable amount of provisions could enter, and prevent any communication between the city and the outside world, and to accompany the same with not too destructive a bombardment. This moral pressure had no effect upon the Governor and a siege in force was commenced, and the third parallel opened. What destruction ensued! The avenues were filled, as if a hurricane had passed over the city, the cathedral and public buildings were partially destroyed. The streets were strewn with dead and dying and magnificent houses were in ruin. One shell burst in a school where there were children, and several little girls were instantly killed. The suburbs suffered fearfully and the inhabitants of whole parishes fled losing everything.

QUEEN VICTORIA APATHETIC.

LONDON, September 7.—The *Times* to-day has several bitter articles on the absence and apathy of the Queen and Princes, who are deer stalking, while Europe is shaken to its foundation.

SARCASTIC.

The Ministry, with their herculean efforts, have succeeded in restraining Greece from hurling her vast energies into contest. This summarizes the conduct of England at the supreme crisis of Europe.

THE AMERICANS JOINING THE FRENCH ARMY.

LONDON, September 7.—The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says: Numerus Americans in Paris are joining the French Tireurs, and a new corps is now organizing named the League of the Friends of France.

The organization and drilling of the Garde National and the Garde Mobile is progressing rapidly. The discipline is wonderfully improved.

The *Times* states that Russia contemplates proposing a

CONGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS

To deliberate upon a settlement of the France-Prussian question, but that Prussia will surely decline.

MUNICH, September 7.—The Town Council have sent a deputation to the King, asking him to join the Confederation of the North German States.

FLORENCE, September 7.—A Committee of the citizens of Nice are now on their way to this city, with the object of asking of the Italian Government the reunion of the dismembered province to the territory of Italy.

LONDON, September 7.—The *Times* says that the French Republic inherits

COMMISSIONERS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Mons. Barnard and Wright and Colonel Miehi, of the United States army, are here as Special Commissioners of the War Department to investigate the use of iron defences, chiefly in regard to fortifications. They have examined Cronstadt and the works at Kapienio, and had several interviews with the Minister of War and Gen. Todleben who have extended every facility to them.

THE SPAINSH PRETEDER.

Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, has arrived, accompanied by Marquis Romato, Gen. Elce and Senor Caldron. No one knows what is the object of this visit.

NOTHING FROM STRASBURG.

PARIS, September 7.—Nothing has been received from Strasburg for a day or two. General Trochu reiterates his statement that

PARIS IS SAFE.

The adjoining departments are organizing.

No Prussians have left Leon, as reported.

Trains are arriving hourly with

ARTILERY, CAVALRY AND INFANTRY

From the front.

The rolling stock of the eastern roads are now mostly concentrated here, or sent west to Havre or elsewhere.

STRASBURG AND METZ OR "TO PARIS."

PARIS, September 7.—The loss among the French in superior officers has been something dreadful. You ask what is to be our next move. I answer, to Paris. So say the men, so says the whole voice of public opinion, and public opinion in the German army. To Paris, unless the French yield up Strasburg and Metz, and pay the war expenses. Count Bismarck would be content with less, but the German people insist on hard terms and the German people must be obeyed. To Paris, then, is the cry, and with their accustomed energy, muddy travel, the stained legions of King William are off and away on the road to the French Capital.

LORD LYONS AND JULES FAVRE.

Lord Lyons had a long interview with M. Favre yesterday. The import is unknown.

Count Palikao assumes command of the army at Lyons.

A socialistic proclamation is placarded in Paris addressed to the German people asking a cessation of the war.

DISPATCH OF JULES FAVRE.

PARIS, September 7.—Jules Favre is awaiting a response to his telegram recently sent to the United States Government. It is thought the reply will have a great effect throughout the country.

ACCEPTATION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PARIS, September 7.—Every French town yet heard from accepts the republic joyfully.

PARIS, September 7.—Immense defensive preparations are still being made.

The army still continues to retire before the Prussian advance.

There seems to be but one patriotic sentiment among the people:

DEFENSE OF THE NATION.

Organization is quietly proceeding.

There is no dissent anywhere from the necessity of the republic.

There is great rejoicing at the practical removal of rigid press consorship.

War news and details are now published without hindrance.

THE ARRIVAL OF PRUSSIANS

At Soisson is confirmed.

A DENIAL.

LONDON, September 7.—It is denied at Mulhouse that the National Guard successfully repulsed the Germans who were seeking to pass the Rhine at that point.

WOUNDED BEING CARED FOR.

Nearly all of the wounded who were collected at Sedan have been sent under capitulation to neighboring towns and farms.

MACMAHON'S ARMY.

Twelve hundred of MacMahon's army are reported at Mezieres, and twenty thousand between Vousiers and La Chene Populiex.

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH TROOPS AT PARIS.

PARIS, September 7—General Vinoy, in command of the remnant of the French forces in the field, whose retreat before the advancing column of the Prussians has already been announced, reached here yesterday evening by the Northern Railway, with thirteen trains of artillery, eleven of cavalry and fourteen of infantry, and was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations on the part of the citizens, and was at once assigned to an important command in the defence of Paris.

In fear of disturbances occurring which might endanger their safety the valuable

CROWN AND REGALIA OF THE EMPIRE

Have been deposited in the Bank of France for safe keeping.

The report is confirmed that the Orleans Princes are on their way to Paris.

It is rumored that the Republican Ministry are determined to arrest them on their arrival.

A rumor is in circulation that in the difficulty between General Trochu and the Ministers, the latter gave way, and harmony is once more restored in the Republican Council. The difference arose on the question of

ARMING ALL CLASSES

Of the population. Trochu stood firm in his opposition to the arming of the people, contending that the proposition was premature and impolitic. In the face of the grand crisis the Ministers gave way, with, it is said, the reservation that at a more opportune moment the subject should be more fully discussed and acted upon.

GENERAL WIMPFEN'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

The following is the address of General Wimpfen, to whom the command of the army at Sedan was assigned on the wounding of General MacMahon. It is addressed to the soldiers at Sedan, and dated Septembr 3. It is as follows: Soldiers:—On Thursday you fought against a force greatly superior in numbers from daybreak until dark. You resisted the enemy bravely. When you had fired your last cartridge, were worn out with fighting, and not being able to respond to the call of your officers, in an attempt to rejoin Mashal Bazaine by the road to Montmedy, you were forced to retreat on Sedan. In this desperate effort, but two thousand men could be got together, and your General deemed the attempt utterly hopeless and impracticable. Your General found, with deep regret, when the army was reunited within the walls of the town that it had supplies neither of food nor ammunition, and could neither leave the place nor defend it. Means of existence being alike wanting for the popnlation, I was, therefore, reduced to the sad alternative of treating with the enemy. I sent yesterday to the Prussian headquarters, with full power from the Emperor, to treat, but could not at first bring myself to accept the conditions imposed by the enemy. This morning, however, menaced by bombardment to which we could not reply, I decided to make a fresh attempt to get honorable terms. I have obtained conditions by which we are saved much of the possible insulting formalities which the usages of war generally impose. Under the circumstances in which we find ourselves, it only remains for us officers and soldiers to accept with resignation the consequences of this surrender. We have at least the consolation of knowing that a useless massacre has been avoided, and that we yielded only under circumstances against which no army could fight, want of food and ammunition. Now, soldiers, in conclusion, let me say that you are still able to render brilliant services to your country without being needlessly slaughtered.

(Signed) DEWIMPFEN,
General Commanding in Chief.

THE FRENCH DESTROY RAILROAD TUNNELS,

PARIS, September 7.—The French engineers are destroying the tunnels on railroad lines running east of Paris.

PRUSIAN ADVANCE NEAR SOISSONS.

The Prussian advance is said to be near Soissons, marching rapidly towards Paris.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

BRUSSELS, September 7.—The *Independence Belge* says the Empress Eugenie is the guest of the Hoogven family, at the chatean Meysse, near Brussels.

FIFTY FRENCH GENERALS ARE PRISONERS

Of war in the hands of Prussia.

POLICY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PARIS, September 7.—A circular has just been issued by Jules Favre which contains the following points:

The policy of France is peace, leaving Germany master of her own destinies. The King of Prussia had said he made war against the Dynasty and not against France, yet the Dynasty is gone and France free, yet is this impious war continued, and will the King face this responsibility before the world and before history? France yields not one foot of soil—not a stone of a fortress. A shameless peace means the the extermination of our cause and that of Europe. We are undismayed. The army is resolute, and provided. Two hundred thousand combatants can hold Paris to the last; they can hold the city for three months and conquer. If crushed, France will arise and avenge it. Let Europe know that the Ministry have no other aim or ambition than peace, but the war proving inevitable we will continue the struggle confident of the triumph of justice.

The Duke de Grammont, who for some days occupied lodgings at Dover, came to London this afternoon.

CROWN PRINCE RESUMED HIS MARCH

On Paris the morning after the victory of Sedan. The camps were broken, and the heads of columns were in motion at daylight on Friday.

The King reports that he will send Napoleon to Ehrenbreitstein.

Metz is quiet, and the bombardment of Strasburg has been suspended.

MacMahon's efforts to relieve Metz were baffled by the delay due to the necessity of providing for the Emperor's safety and baggage.

It is reported that the Italian troops have entered Rome.

PRINCE IMPERIAL REACHED LONDON

This morning. His arrival at the Charing Cross Railroad terminus was unexpected, and therefore did not excite attention. The Prince was attended by his suite. He appears to be suffering from recent indisposition.

BURNING OF THE STRASBUEG LIBRARY.

LONDON, September 6,—The burning of the Public Library at Strasburg, one of the most beautiful and valuable in Europe, owing to the rarity of its treasures, seems to be fully verified.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—In view of the circumstances on the continent.

REJOICING IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, September 6.—The enthusiasm and rejoicings continue here and throughout Germany. The streets are full of processions, with banners and music and singing.

Whenever the American flag is displayed the processions halt and salute it with loud cheers.

Yesterday the schools closed, the courts adjourned, business was suspended and the people all night long gave themselves up to rejoicing. The entire press and public opinion insist upon the

"ON TO PARIS."

Peace can only be made there. No neutral intervention or mediation.

The *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs from Carlesruhe on Tuesday that there is no doubt of the

SPEEDY CAPTURE OF STRASBURG.

The Prussian Generals offered to agree to an armistice of twenty-four hours if the French General would arrange terms of capitulation at the end of that time. The French refused. The inhabitants are eager to surrender.

Shrieks of woman and children are distinctly heard in Kehl. The French not only shelled the houses in Kehl, but the church which had been converted into a hospital, which was fired and

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

OSTEND, Semptember 6.—The Empress Eugenie arrived this morning at Braise la Comte in Hainault. She was quite ill and exhausted by the night journeys and with the dreadful emotions of the last few days. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Princess of Essling, Countess of Walewska, Princess De La Moskwa, Madame De Montebello, Madame De La Poeza, Baron and Baroness De Pierres, Count De Lesay Marnezia, Madame De Nadsillac, and Madame Corette. She was received with much respect by Col. Count Von Derstraten Ponthose, aid-de-camp of the King of Belgium, and proceeded at once to join the Prince Imperial, who is lying ill at Namur.

ITALY IN TROUBLE—ROME TO BE HER CAPITAL.

FLORENCE, Sept. 5.—The *Gazette D'Italia* publishes a circular notifying all tenants that the Ministerial Council has decided to transfer the Government to Rome before the end of September. The Government by announcement intends exonerating itself from claims to indemnity. The news came on Florence like a thunderbolt. The genuiness of this notice was doubted but is now affirmed, and this policy explains the keeping of an army on the frontier, and why the Prince Napoleon postponed his announced departure. There is a panic among the property holders of Florence and the municipality and many projected works have been suddenly abandoned.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, September 7.—Evening—Consols closed at 91¾. American securities firmer and higher: 5-20 bonds, '62's, 89; '65's, old, 88¾; '67's, 87¾; 10-40's, 84. stocks quiet, Erie, 12¾; Illinois Central, 102¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 24. Frankfort bonds closed buoyant at 92¾.

LIVERPOOL, September 7.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 9¾@9¾; Orleans, 9¾@9¾; sales, 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm and active; sales of California white wheat, 10s 10d; red western, No. 2, 8s 4da8s 5d; white, 8s 5d@8s 6d; Western flour, 25s. Corn, No 2 mixed, 29s. Oats, 10s3d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 36s 6d. Pork quiet at 125s. Beef, 126s. Lard firm at 73s. Cheese, 61s 6d. Bacon, 67s for short rib; Cumberland, 58s Tallow 43s 6d.

LONDON, September 7.—Refined petroleum, buoyant at 58 6d. Calcutta linseed, buoyant at 62s Petroleum at Antwerp 82s@82s 6d. Linseed oil 31s 10da31s 15d. Tallow 42s 3d.

Surrender of Napoleon.

The *World* of Sunday morning, in an editorial commenting upon this startling event says:

The Prince whom the proudest and most fiery of the European races thrice elected to rule over them has practically lost by the sword what he received from the ballot. The monarch whom for nearly twenty years Europe recognized as her arbiter of peace is to day a prisoner of war. The modern Augustus of France, like his prototype of Rome, has wrecked, in a mighty conflict with the descendants of Arminius, not the legions of Varus only, but the Empire which those legions upheld. Unlike his prototype of Rome, however, the French Cæsar has shared the disaster of his soldiers, and the cry which rang so desolately through the Imperial Chamber of the Palatine, he, that was yesterday master of the Tuileries, must shut within his own heart in the silence of his exile. For in those awful words of his old modern story told: "*Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin.*" He has been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

The crash of the Empire is its final and irreversible criticism. The Emperor has fallen—clearly, unmistakably, undeniably—because he deserved to fall. And he deserved to fall, as all men may now clearly see—and here for us in America is the lesson of the great event—because he was an Emperor. It is the system that has surrendered, not the man. For now, if ever, is the time for all calm and candid men to do justice to the great qualities, alike of mind and of character, which have enabled Louis Napoleon Benaparte for nearly the lifetime of a generation to fill the most conspicuous position in the civilized world with so much skill and force, with so much prudence and forecast, and such a varied capacity as will insure to his name, in the annals of our times, a place as marked and as marvellous as that of any sovereign recorded in history. Those mistakes of his reign, which can be clearly traced to errors of judgment on his own part, may easily be paralleled alike as to number and as to magnitude in the career of any one of the very most illustrious among the rulers of mankind. His greatest political blunders have not been greater than those of the first Napoleon; his military misadventures have been much less numerous, and it is still premature to pronounce them more disastrous to his people, than those of the great Frederick. The manner of the advent to power, however bitterly it may be denounced, was a less flagrant outrage upon the principles of liberty and sound government than the steps by which Cromwell seized the dictatorship of England or Cæsar the helm of the Roman state. The wars upon which he has entered have been undertaken in no such flat contempt of the recognized modern standards of international right as the armed adventures of his now successful antagonist, Count Bismarck. Even in that enterprise of his reign which has most drawn down upon him the hostility of Americans, it should be easy for temperate and considerate men, viewing him now as a character in history, not as a power in politics, to admit that there was an element of quixotic interest in a decrepit race and a dying nationality not the least creditable to his generous instincts as a man that it was neither judicious nor practical on his part as a ruler. The liberation and reconstruction of Italy was his work. To his action in the Crimean war, more than any other extrinsic cause, Germany herself is indebted for her emancipation from that overshadowing domination of the Russian Czarism under which the events of 1815 left her blighted and powerless, and which was made darker and more chilling than ever by the failure of her ill-combined and ill-considered efforts at revolution in 1848. Within the limits of the French Empire an enormous development of material prosperity, in the main judiciously fostered and profitably directed, will be carried by impartial history very largely to the credit of the imperial intelligence which insisted, in the face of traditions and the prejudices of the French people, upon the authority of great economic laws.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

Nervous & Debilitated

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do eyone weak, lebilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion prodnce palpitation of the heart? Doe your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometime thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you fell dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knee weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint.

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases? easily cured, and sexual excesses are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in these organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one. Diseases of these organs require the use of

Diuretic

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unles done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed,

H. T HELMBOLD.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

MURDER.

A Man Brutally Murdered Near his Own Door in Temperanceville—Escape of the Assassins.

Another brutal murder has been committed on the South Side, which, in point of boldness, equals any we have yet chronicled.

On Saturday night, between eight and nine o'clock, a Belgian, named Joseph Sauvag, who had been in this country about three years, was found bleeding and senseless near Painter's mill. He was carried into the mill, when it was found that he had been struck by a bar of inch square iron, about a yard long, which had been picked up near where he lay, covered with blood. His neck was broken, hi lower jaw fractured, a deep gash across the right temple, with several small holes or bruises, as if struck with the end of the piece of iron, and small scratches on his face from the eyes down.

The deceased was a powerfully built man, and must have been set upon suddenly and overpowered, else (at that time in the evening, and twenty steps from the barber shop, which was full of people,) the noise would have attracted some one. He lay right in the middle of the public road, under a trestle bridge leading from Painter's mill to the landing, and about seventy-five feet from a little barber shop, on the upper side of the road.

Word was sent to the Mayor at half past twelve, Sunday morning, the friends thinking news like a cold blooded murder such as this would travel there before them.

CORONER'S JURY.

Alderman Donaldson went over yesterday morning and empanelled a jury—Drs. Hays and Ballentine were called to make a post mortem examination. The official result of their investigation will be given in to-day, when the jury will reassemble for the purpose of completing their investigation.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. DOYLE.

About half past eight o'clock I was going from my house to my brother-in-law's. It was very dark and raining hard. Just as I came to this set of posts, or trestle work over the road I saw a man leaning on it and another in the middle of the road. From their motions I thought they were drunken men, and was afraid they would try to catch hold of me; so I started to run; just then I heard some one groan three times, as if in great agony; I flew past as hard as I could; the two men both crossed the road and run up towards the railroad.

I returned from my brother-in-law's in a little while, and it was all quiet; neither seen nor heard anything at that place when I came back; have just moved to where we live now; my husband works at Painter's Mill; heard no disturbance before I came up to the place; my house is only about one hundred yards from where I heard the groans.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. M'SHANE.

Left my house about half-past eight and went towards the ferry landing, expecting to meet my husband; just as I passed under the shadow of Painter's mill I stumbled over something; having taken the middle of the road, being afraid, I thought it was some drunken man, and came back and gave the alarm, and the neighbors got lights and went out, when we discovered it was the body of Joseph Sauvage; it was ten o'clock when the body was brought in; it was then stiff and cold.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. VIERHELLER.

I live on the upper road in Temperanceville, about 12 o'clock last night I went down to close my inside cellar door, when I overheard parties whispering on the pavement outside. Looked out and saw three men. Heard them speak in an undertone. I listened closely, my suspicions being aroused on account of the late assault on Mr. McIntyre, and I was afraid of burglars. The men were whispering closely. I heard one of them say, "Well, there is one thing you should not have done." Another answered, "I was so mad I could not help it." They then moved rapidly up the road and I heard no more.

APPEARANCE OF DECEASED.

Yesterday the body was laid out at his own house, a small frame sitting back from the road, and all day long the men from the mills came in to look at it. A sorry sight it was. Surrounded by his wife and three little children. The face on the left side was almost a mass of bruises. The iron piks staff, about a yard long, stood beside the settee on which he was laid. It was bent in the middle and clotted with blood, and seemed to have been the only weapon used in the deadly affray. Who done the wicked deed, or why they done it, remains a mystery. Sauage is represented to have been one of the most peaceful men in the mill. He never quarreled with any one.

THE THIRD ATTACK.

Notwithstanding his good name as a peaceful citizen, yet this is the third time he has been attacked. Once in the Pittsburgh market he was knocked down and had all his money and marketing taken from him. Another time, in Temperanceville, he was waylaid, but in either case no clue was ever given by him, if he knew them, that would lead to their detection.

HE WORKED

For one year at Woods' Mill before he went to Painters, where he has worked steady for the past two years. He was but three years in this country and came out as an iron-worker from Belgium. Whether his death has been the result of a conspiracy by men who were opposed to the introduction of this class of labor, or whether it was brought about in a fight, or a murder for money, is still clouded in mystery.

To the Penitentiary

Sheriff H. H. Herbst, of Venango County, and his Deputies, Messrs. A. M. Robinson, Marks and Guthrie, conveyed to this city yesterday ten prisoners, eight of whom are to be confined in the Western Penitentiary, and two in the House of Refuge. Below we give the name, charge and length of term of each prisoner.

Benjamin S. Vincent, riot, one year.

Michael Ryan, aggravated assault and battery, one year.

Thomas Fitzpatrick, robbery one year.

Andrew Jefferys, robbery, one year and six months.

John Safford, breaking into and entering a shop with felonious intend, two years.

Thomas Hatch, stabbing with intend to kill, three years.

James Griffin, robbery, three years.

Michael Connor, robbery, four years.

The names of the prisoners taken to the House of Refuge were John Warning, aged seventeen years, and a lad of fourteen named Adams.

The Ohio River Improvement.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* telegraphs:

The Engineer Department has decided upon the plan to be adopted for the improvement of navigation on the Ohio river, and Colonel Merrill, in charge of the work, has already advertised for proposals by contractors. The improvement of this river is of much importance, not only to all the towns and cities in Ohio and Kentucky lying along its banks, but also to the coal and iron business of Pittsburgh, the dealers in those important articles of Pennsylvania industry depending upon the river for the shipment of no inconsiderable part of their productions. At the last session Congress appropriated the sum of $50,000 for the whole Ohio river, and although this sum is insufficient for the work contemplated, as much as possible will be accomplished with the funds available. The greater portion will be expended in the vicinity of Cincinnati, and in the construction of a dam in the left channel of the river at Brunot's Island. A dam will also be constructed at Twin Islands, and some dredging done at Deadman's Island and Merriman's ripple. These latter places are the most serious impediments to the commerce of Pittsburg during medium and low water. Nothing will be done during the present season in the matter of removing snags and wrecks, as there are no funds that can be used for that purpose.

Democratic Nominations.

BERKS COUNTY.

The Convention assembled at Reading on Tuesday, and renominated Hon. J. Lawrence Getz for Congress. This will be his third term. Hon. J. Depuy Davis was nominated for State Senate, and Messrs. H. H. Swartz, A. T. C. Keffer and J. A. Conrad for Assembly.

MERCER COUNTY.

The following are the nominations: Congress—Samuel Griffith. Assembly—Major Jonathan Frampton. William Carmichael. County Commissioner—Jesse Hoagland. Jury Commissioner—John M. Galloway. Auditor—Francis Turnkey. Poor Director—James Byers.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Congress—William M'Clelland. Assembly—George Gibson. Sheriff—James A. Fleming. Register and Recorder—George W. Mershimer. Commissioner—William Glass. Auditor—Walter D. Byers (three years), Dawson Newell (two years). Jury Commissioner—Andrew B. Allen. Coroner—Dr. H. E. Zimmerman.

REV. W. J. REID makes the following returns of the United Presbyterian churches of Allegheny county, as follows: Congregations, 45; church edifices, 44; value of church property, $773,500; churches will accommodate 22,950; volumes in Sabbath-school libraries, 10,620; volumes in church libraries, 26; volumes in pastors' libraries, 13,581.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

MR. SAMUEL MCCORMICK, of Sandy Lake, was found dead in his bed last Friday. He went to bed in his usual health. Mrs. M. arose in the morning, thinking she had left him asleep, and going a short time afterwards to call him, found him dead; supposed cause, apoplexy. Mr. McCormick was a middle aged man, a very worthy citizen, and has left a large connection of relatives, friends and neighbors to mourn his very sudden death.

A FIRE occurred in Blairsville on Friday night, caused by the bursting of a barrel of oil in the store of Luther Martin. He was drawing oil from the barrel into a lamp with a patent burner and no globe. The gas from the spicket caught at the blaze of the lamp and blew the rear end of the barrel out. Mr. Martin was badly burned on the face and throat. Owing to the fortunate position of the oil barrels, they being in the rear of the main building, the entire block was saved from a destructive conflagration.

MRS. JUDGE CUNNINGHAM, of Blairsville, Pa., died on Friday last, aged 75 years. She was highly esteemed wherever known. Mrs. Cunningham was one of the Wallace family, one of the oldest and most respectable families of Westmoreland county. She leaves a large circle of relatives and friends.

Dissipation and Late Hours.

After the festal night comes the miserable next morning, with its headache, its qualms, its gloomy reflections. Business must be attended to, but neither mind nor body is fit for business. What is to be done? How are the energies of the system to be worked up; and its reserves of vitality brought out? How is the clouded brain to be cleared"—the languid and relaxed frame braced up for action? Under such circumstances a single wine-glassful of Plantation Bitters will bring about an immediate and beneficial change, and a healthful glow will be diffused through the whole organization by the tonic operation of this wholesome cordial.

Sea Moss Farine, made from Pure Irish Moss, is considered by all who have used it to be a most delightful, healthful and economical food.

Cheaper than Before the War!

Epicures, are you aware that you can enjoy the luxuries of the dessert at a much cheaper rate than ten years ago? Science has converted a wild product of the Irish coast into an element of immeasurable dainties of the most wholesome, nutritious and delicious character; and the price of this new staple is less by one-half than that of any other article of the same class containing a like amount of nutriment. Need we say that Sea Moss Farine is the article referred to. The wealthy and enterprising New York company engaged in its manufacture are entitled to the thanks of every philanthropist for introducing this new source of excellent and agreeable food, at a price which places it within the reach of all. One experiment will convince the most skeptical that with Sea Moss Farine they can produce unequalled custards, puddings, jellies, charlottes, creams, sauces, &c., at less cost than before the war. The depot of the company is at 53 Park Place, New York. w&w.

Education

Is so much more general in America than in older countries that every one here knows the importance of using nothing too, cooking purposes that is not known to be pure. Still some do not know, and it is for their benefit that we write that the "Empire Brand" are almost the only pure flavoring extracts now offered, and as every bottle contains one-third more than those of other makers, they will recommend themselves. Conwell & Sherman, New York, are the proprietors, but all grocers and druggists have them.

For Dyspepsia,

Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventitive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the *Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark*, (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York and sold by all druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

The Scholastic Exercises will be resumed at ST. ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY, near Latrobe, September 1st. Pupils are requested to be prompt in their attendance, as the classes will be formed immediately.

St. Xavier's Academy, August 30, 1870. sep1:1wd&w

A NEW SENSATION.

THE AROMATIC

FURNITURE POLISH.

The large and increasing sale speaks for the merits of the preparation. For sale only by

JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent,

No. 84 Market Street.

ORIENTAL CREAM

Beautifies the Complexion!

Ladies who demand a par excellent article for the toilet—or home—generally use

Gourand's Oriental Cream,

Universally admitted to be the best and purest preparation in use. So say the majority of the fair sex, and their decree must be law. It is free from all deleterious ingredients, and harmless in its application. Ladies will be sure to get the genuine preparation by calling at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S,

No. 84 MARKET STREET,

Corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

JUST OUT.

"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES." For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis, none so good, none so pleasant, none cure so quick. RUSHTON & CO., 10 Astor House, New York.

☞ Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "BROWN CUBEB THINGS." dec8

HALL'S

VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It will positively Restore Gray Hair to its Original color.

It keeps the hair from falling out. It is the best dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brassy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.

For sale by all druggists.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N.H., Proprietors.

CANDIDATES.

Announcements in this column Ten Dollars each, to appear on the day of the meeting of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT.

JAMES R. HOPKINS.

FOR CORONER.

JOHN SMOCKER,

Of the Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. tde

FOR COMMISSIONER.

JOSEPH BARTON,

Of Indiana township, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

MALCOLM HAY,

subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

NICHOLAS CARR,

Of McClure township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

JAMES LONGMORE,

Of Allegheny city, will be a candidate for Jury Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

J. Y. McLAUGHLIN,

Of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR CORONER.

WILLIAM FRANEY,

Of Baldwin township, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

JOHN P. HEISEL

Of East Birmingham; subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

JOHN COYLE,

Of the Thirteenth ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

MOSES P. WALSH,

Of Chartiers township, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR CORONER.

Ald. W. N. FLEMING,

Of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONE

MAJOR MAURICE WALLACE,

Of the Tenth Ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention

FOR CORONER.

T. C. RAFFERTY,

Of the Twelfth ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY

SAMUEL CAMERON,

Of the Fifteenth Ward, subject to the decision the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

JAMES IRVIN,

Of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the cision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I. W. BAUSMAN,

Of Scott Township, subject to the rules of the Democratic Convention.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mrs. NANCY RODGERS, late of Plum township, Allegheny county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the same will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN A. CONNOR,

aus New Texas, Allegheny county, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of scrofulous disease where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination, until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, the tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this **Sarsaparilla** is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this **Sarsaparilla**. St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or vis ible forms of scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercureal Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required to subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver complaints. Torpidity, Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver, an Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This **Sarsaparilla** is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

Pittsburgh,

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

apl:lwd-eow&now

BACKACHE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY Organs, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, or any affections that interfere with the functions of these organs, always cause great pain and weakness in the small of the back and loins. To relieve this, a diuretic medicine is necessary.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-eight years, and pronounced the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box.

GEORGE A. KELLY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

28 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VALABLE FARM FOR SALE.

A No. 1 farm for sale, containing 55 acres, in Allegheny county, Pa., within one-half mile of the Washington pike, eight miles from Pittsburgh, one half mile of Bridgeville, handy to stores and church, about half of the farm is cultivated in a good state of cultivation. A LOG HOUSE, New Frame stable, Corn Crib, Wagon Shed, and a Never Failing Spring, and a young orchard. It adjoins the farms of Isaac Cox and Thomas Cox. Apply on the premises to THOMAS A. McKOWN.

aug3 3mw Moorhead P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR GEO. E. WARING'S NEW AND GREAT WORK, THE HANDY BOOK OF HUSBANDRY. Suitable for Farmers, Young and Old. Fully endorsed by the American Agriculturist, the New York Tribune, and by personal letters from the Presidents of the following named state Agricultural Societies: New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, and by over Leading Farmers. Hon. W. S. Clark, President of the Mass. Agricultural College, says: It is one of the cheapest and best books ever published. It should be in the hands of every farmer. A splendid selling book in the hands of active men and women. Address the Publishers, E. B. TREAT & CO., 654 Broadway, New York. Also an indispensable book in every household, OUR HOME PHYSICIAN, a new and valuable family medical guide, by Dr. Geo. M. Beard, of New York. It is great demand, as everybody is eager to know how to save health, Life and Life. aug3:2tw

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Patrick McMasterson, late of the borough of Birmingham, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the same will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES SALISBURY, JR.,

aug16:d&w Administrator.

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet, without risk, and without interfering with your present business. Address, confidentially, D. SUMNER, 704 Broadway, New York. sep9:1w

$60 A WEEK PAID AGENTS IN A new business. Address, Saco Novelty Co., Saco, Me. sep3:1yw

20,000 AGENTS WANTED

A WATCH GIVEN GRATIS to every person (male or female), and sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER, sep9:6w 267 Broadway, New York.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SEVERAL MEN who can give good references as to ability and industry, to act as agents for the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, on a salary in this city and other territory. To men who prefer working in the country we will furnish horse, wagon, harness and general outfit. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. Call on or address, W. M. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aug23:6mw&fw

DANIEL KINZER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hemlock and Oak Sole-Leather, and Harness Leather, French and Domestic Kips, Calf Skins, Findings and Shoe Furishing Goods, Terry and Silk Elastics, Machine Silk, Boot and Shoe Uppers. Having purchased our spring stock at the reduced gold rates, we can offer special inducements. Also, sole agents for the Lock Shank Button, the greatest improvement of the age in shoes.

No. 65 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. mhs

OVER $1,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

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PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. jun6:6mw

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may14:1yw

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BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

THE FRENCH NOT DISHEARTENED, BUT WILL RESIST TO THE BITTER END.

PARIS, September 4.—The Council of Ministers have issued the following proclamation to the French people:

A great misfortune has come upon the country. After three days of heroic struggles, sustained by the army of Marshal MacMahon against three hundred thousand of the enemy, forty thousand men have been made prisoners. General De Wimpfen, who took command of the army in place of MacMahon, who was badly wounded, has signed the capitulation. This cruel reverse will not shake our confidence. A complete state of the defenses of the country will be organized in a few days. A new army will be under the walls of Paris. Another army is forming on the banks of the Loire. Your patriotism, your union, your energy will save France. The Emperor being made a prisoner, the government, in accordance with the public powers, will take all measures required by the gravity of events.

[Signed.]

COUNT DE PALIKAO,
JULES BRAME,
DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE,
GRANDPERRET,
CLEMENT DUVERNOIS,
PIERRE MAGNE,
BUSSON BILLAULT,
JEROME DAVID,

Of the Council of Ministers.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Minister f War said: "We have learned through various official channels that Marshal Bazaine has failed in the attempt to free himself from the hostile armies which hold him shut up around Metz. His efforts were heroic. The King of Prussia could not help rendering justice to the valor of our soldiers. Marshal MacMahon, after endeavoring to reach Bazaine in the direction of the north, was obliged to retire into the environs of Sedan. There were several days' fighting, with alternations of success and reverse, but we contended against an enemy our superiors in number, and in spite of the most energetic efforts, the combats terminated in the defeat of our arms. Other advices of Prussian origin are still more unfavorable, but don't appear to us worth credit in all cases, and the Government is not willing to give them the appearance of authenticity by communicating them to the public.

Our reverses afflicts us. It is impossible for us to witness, without emotion, so much courage and so much devotion, though unavailing. But this sight, far from taking away our energy, augments and redoubles it.

Since the present Cabinet came into power it has drawn from France all that their resources could yield, and they still remain so strong, that with energy and the help of the nation, we may yet have the last word. Let us hope that God will help us and drive the enemy from our soil.

Jerome David added to the above by stating that the defenses of the capital were in the best condition, and, according to competent judges, capable of resisting all efforts of the enemy. "Let us defend Paris," he said, "on the walls and in the streets, and if it must be, we will bury ourselves under its ruins."

In the Corps Legislatif a statement was made of the situation similar to that in the Senate.

Jules Favre said: "We are unanimous for defense until death. [Great applause.] It is time that compliance should cease, if we wish to repair our disaster." He concluding by attacking the Imperial power, and proposing to place extraordinary powers in the hands of General Trochu. Count De Palikao and the Chamber protested.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLES AROUND SEDAN, PRECEDING THE SURRENDER OF MACMAHON'S ARMY.

The following dispatch is from the special correspondent of the *Tribune* at the headquarters of the King of Prussia, eight miles from Sedan, Thursday night, 1st inst: After their defeats on the 30th and 31st ult the French retreated en masse on Sedan and encamped around it. From what I learned from the French prisoners, of whom you may imagine there was no lack in our quarter, it seems that they fully believed the road to Mezieres would always be open to them, and therefore, in case of another defeat before Sedan, their retreat would be easily accomplished. On Wednesday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock, I was at the Crown Prince's quarters at Cherroye village, some thirteen miles from Sedan to the southwest on the main road. At half-past five we saw there was a great movement among the troops encamped all around us, and we thought at first the King was riding through the bivouacs, but soon the Thirty-seventh regiment came pouring through the village, their band playing "Die Wacht am Rhine" as they marched along with a swinging stride. I saw at once by the mens' faces that something extraordinary was going on. The troops were in the lightest possible marching order. All their knapsacks were left behind, and they were carrying nothing but cloaks slung around their shoulders, except that one or two *bon vivants* had retained their camp kettles. But if camp kettles were left behind, cartouche cases were there, hanging heavily in front of the men's belts, unbalanced, as they ought to be, by knapsacks. I soon learned that the whole Prussian Corps, those sent from Prince Frederick Charles' army, the Second army and the Crown Prince's army was making forced marches and left in the direction of Douchery and Mezeires, in order to shut in MacMahon's army in the west, and so drive them against the Belgian frontier. I learned from officers of the Crown Prince's staff, that, at some time while we were watching regiment after regiment pass through Chemoze, Saxons and Guards eighty thousand strong on the Prussirn right, under Prince Albert, of Saxony, were marching rapidly to close on the doomed French army on the right bank of the Meuse, which they had crossed at Reimelley on Tuesday the 30th, in the direction of Chapelle, a small village of 1,000 inhabitents, on the road from Sedan to Bouillon, and the last village before crossing the frontier. Anything more splendid than the men's bearing would be impossible to imagine. I saw men, lame in both feet, hobbling along in the ranks, their comrades less foot sore, carrying their needle-guns. Those who were actually incapable of putting one foot before another, had pressed the peasants' wagons and every conveyance into service, and were following in the rear so as to be ready for the great battle which all felt sure would come off on the morrow. The Bavarians, who, it is generally believed, do not march so well as they fight, were in the centre between us at Chemery and Sedan, encamped around the woods of La Morfee, famous for a great battle in 1641 during the wars of the League. When I had seen the last regiment march through, for the pace at which they went can really not be called marching in an ordinary sense, I started about a quarter past eight in the evening for Verdress, where the King's headquarters were, and where I hoped to find house room for man and beast, especially the latter. When I got within about half a mile of Vendress, going at a sharp trot, "halt!" rang out through the clear air. I brought my horse to a stand still, knowing that the Prussian sentry was not to be trifled with. I pulled up twenty yards off. I heard the click of their locks as they brought their weapons to bear in full cock and covered me. My reply being satisfactory, I jogged on into Verdress, and my mare and myself had soon forgotten sentinels, forced marches and coming battles, one of us on the straw and the other on the floor. At seven o'clock on Thursday morning my servant came to wake me, saying that the King's horses were harnessing, and His Majesty would leave in half an hour for the battle field, and as cannonading had already been heard near Sedan, I jumped up, seized some crusts of bread, wine, cigars, &c., and crammed them into my holster, taking my breakfast on the way. Just as I got to my horse, King William drove out in an open carriage with four horses, for Chavange, about three and a half miles south of Sedan. Much against my will, I was compelled to allow the King's staff to precede me on the road to the scene of action, where I arrived myself soon after nine o'clock. It was impossible to ride fast, all the roads being blocked with artilery wagons, ambulances, &c. As I rode on to the crest of the hill which leaves sharply about six or seven hundred feet above the little hamlet of Chevange, nestled in the grove below, the most glorious panorama burst on my view. As General Forsythe, of the United States army, remarked to me later in the day, it would have been worth coming merely to see so splendid a scene without "battle's magnificently stern array." In a lovely valley below us, from a knoll on which I stood with the King and staff, we could see not only the whole valley of the Meuse, but also beyond the great woods of Bois de Loup and Francheval into Belgium and as far as the hilly forest of Numson. On the other side of the frontier, right at our feet lay the little town of Sedan, famous for its fortifications, and as the birth place of Marshal Turenne. It is known also as the place where Sedan chairs originated. As we were two miles from the town we could easily distinguish its principal edifices without the aid of field glasses. On the left was a pretty church, its gothic span of sandstone offering a conspicuous target for the Prussian guns had General Moltke thought fit to bombard the town. To the right, on the south-east of the church, was a large barrack, with the fortifications of the citadel behind it, and beyond this, to the south-east again, was the old Chateau of Sedan, with picturesque, round turretted towers of the sixteenth century, very useless even against four-pounder Krupp field pieces. This building, I believe, is now an arsenal. Beyond this was a citadel in the heart of Sedan, on a rising hill above me, just to the southeast, but completely commanded by hills on both sides of the river which runs in front of the citadel. The French had flooded the low meadows in the valley, before coming to the railway bridge at Bazielle, in order to stop the Germans from advancing on the town in that direction. With their usual stupidity, for one can find no other word for it, the French had failed to mine the bridge at Bazielle, and it was of immense service to the Prussians. Throughout the battle the Prussians actually threw up earth-works on the bridge itself, to protect it from the French, who more than once attempted early in the day to storm the bridge, in the hope of breaking the Bavarian communication between the right and left banks of the Meuse. This they were unable to do, and although their cannon shot has almost demolished the parapet of the bridge itself, there has been no material damage done.

On the projecting spurs of the hill crowned by the woods of Lamarfee, of which I have already spoken, the Bavarians had posted two batteries of six pounders rifled breech loading steel Krupp guns, which kept up the duel till the very end of the day with the siege guns of Sedan across the Meuse.

Still further to the right flank, or rather to the east, for our line was a circular one, crescent at first, with Sedan in the center, like a star on the Turkish standard, was the undulating plain about the village of Bazielle, terminating about one a half miles from Sedan, at the woods near Rubrount, midland, that is to say in a line from Bazielle north, there is a ravine watered by a tiny brook, which was the scene of a most desperate struggle and of the most frightful slaughter of the whole battle. This stream, whose name I have forgotten, if it ever had one, runs right behind the town of Sedan, from the woods of Fleigreuse on the north. Behind the town rises a hill dotted with cottages and fruit-laden orchards and crowned by the woods of Lagarenne, which runs down to the valley of which I have just spoken. Between the wood and town stood several French camps, their white shelter tents standing out clear among the dark fruit trees. In these camps one could see throughout the day huge masses of troops which were never used. Even during the height of the battle they stood as idle as Fitz John Porter's corps at the second battle of Bull Run. We imagined that they must have been undisciplined Gardes Mobile, whom the French generals dared not bring out against the enemy. To the Prussian left of these French camps, separated from them by the wood and ravine, was a long bare hill, something like one of the hills on Long Island. This hill, on which was some of the hardest fighting of the day formed one of the keys to the position of the French army. When once its crests was covered with Prussian artillery, the whole town of Sedan was completely at the mercy of the German guns, as they were not only above the town, but the town was almost within musket range of them. Still further to the left lay the village of Illy, set on fire early in the day by the French shells. South of this the broken railway bridge which was blown up by the French to protect their right, was a conspicuous object. Right about the railway bridge on the line to Mezieres was the wooded hill, crowned by a new and most hideous chatean, as he calls it, of one Monsieur Pave. It was here the Crown Prince and his staff stood during the day, having a rather more extensive, but less central view, and therefore less desirable than ours, where stood the King, Count Bismarck, Von Roon, General Moltke and Generals Sheridan and Forsyth, to say nothing of your correspondent.

Having thus endeavored to give some faint idea of the scene of what is, in all probability, the decisive battle of the war, I will next give an account of the position of the different corps at the commencement of the action, premising that all the movements were of the simplest possible nature, the object of the Prussian Generals being merely to close the crescent of troops with which they began into a circle, by effecting a junction between the Saxon Corps on their right and the Prussian Corps on their left.

This junction took place about noon, near the little village of Illy, on the Bazeille ravine behind Sedan, of which I have already spoken. Once their terrible circle formed and well soldered together, it grew steadily smaller and smaller, until at last the fortifications of Sedan itself were entered. On the extreme right were the Saxons, one corps d'armee, with King William's guards; also a corps d'armee in reserve behind them. The guards had suffered terribly at Gravelotte, where they met the Imperial Guard, and the King would not allow them to be again so cruelly decimated.

Justice compels me to state that this arrangement was very far from being pleasing to the Guards themselves, who are ever anxious to be in the very front of the battle. The Guards and the Saxons, then about 75,000 strong, were all day on the right bank of the Meuse, between Rubecourt and La Chapel, at which latter village Prince Albert of Saxony, who was in command of the two corps which had been formed into a little extra army by themselves, passed the night of Thursday.

The ground from Rubecourt to the Meuse was occupied by the First Bavarian Corps. The several Bavarian Corps extended their front from near the Bazeille Railway bridge to a point on the high road from Dorchery to Sedan, not far from the little village of Torcy. Below the hill on which the Crown Prince was placed, the ground from Torcy to Tely, through the large village of Floing, was held by the first and third Prussian corps belonging to Prince Frederick Charles, and temporarily attached to the army of the Crown Prince. This was the position of the troops about nine o'clock on Thursday morning, September 1st, and no great advance took place till later than that, for the artillery had at first all the work to do. Still further to the left, near Donchery, were twenty thousand Wurtemburgers ready to cast off the French from Mezieres in case of their making a push for that fortress. The number of Prussian troops engaged was estimated by General Moltke at 240,000, and that of the French at 120,000. We know that MacMohon had with him on Tuesday 120,000 men—that is four corps—his own, that lately commanded by General De Failly, now under General Le Brun; that of Felix Douay, brother of General Abel Douay, killed at Weissenburg, and the Fourth Corps, composed of the Garde Mobile, the name of whose commander has escaped me.

MacMahon, although wounded, commanded in chief on the French side. It is almost needless to say that the commander in chief of the Prussians was Von-Moltke, with the Crown Prince and Prince Albert of Saxony immediately next in command. There were a few stray cannon shots fired in sighting shots, that ceased, however, as soon as range was obtained; but the real battle did not commence till six o'clock, becoming a sharp artillery fight at nine, when the batteries had each got within easy range, and shells began to do serious work. At 11:30 o'clock the musketry fire begah in the valley in the rear of Sedan. About 12:25 o'clock it became exceedingly lively, being one continuous fire, only broken by the growling of the mitrailleuses, which played with deadly effect on the advancing Saxon and Bavarian columns. General Sheridan, by whose side I was standing, told me he did not remember ever to have heard such a well sustained fire of small arms. It made itself heard above the roar of the battle. At our feet, at twelve o'clock precisely, a Prussian battery of six guns, on the slope above the broken railway bridge over the Meuse, near La Villette, had silenced two batteries of French guns at the foot of the bare hills already mentioned, near the village of Flonry. At ten minutes past twelve o'clock, the infantry, no longer supported by the artillery, were compelled to retire to Fleury, and soon afterward the junction between the Saxons and Prussians, behind Sedan was announced to us by General Von Roon, who was eagerly peering through a large telescope, as being safely completed. From this moment the result of the battle could no longer be doubtful. The French were completely surrounded and brought to bay. At 12:25 we were all astonished to see clouds of the retreating French infantry on the hill between Fleury and Sedan, the Prussian battery making good practice with shells among the ranks. The whole hill for a quarter of an hour was literally covered with Frenchmen running rapidly. Less than half an hour after, at 12:50 General Von Roon called attention to another French column in full retreat to the right of Sedan, on the road leading from Bazeilles to the LaGavenne wood. They never halted until they got to a small red roofed house on the outskirts of Sedan itself. Almost at the same moment Gen. Sheridan, who was using my opera glass, asked me to look at the third French column moving up the broad grass road through LaGavenne wood, immediately above Sedan, doubtless to support the troops defending the important Bazeilles ravine and the northeast of the town.

At one o'clock the French batteries on the edge of the wood towards Nancy and above it opened a vigorous fire on the advancing Prussian columns of the Third Corps, whose evident intention it was to storm the hill north-west of La Gavanne, and so gain the key of the position on that side. At 1:15 o'clock another French battery near the wood opened on the Prussians, which compelled them to keep shifting their ground until ready for the final rush at the hills, and in order to avoid offering so good a mark to the French shells.

Shortly afterward we saw the First Prussian skirmishers on the skirts of the hills, above Toner. They did not seem in strength and General Sheridan, who was standing near me, said, "Ah! the beggars are much too weak; they can never hold that position against all those French." The General's prophecy soon proved correct, for the French advanced at least six to one, and the Prussians were forced to retreat down the hill to seek reinforcements from the column which were hurrying to their support. In five minutes they came back again, this time in greater force, but still terribly inferior to those huge French masses. "Good heavens, the French Cuirassiers are going to charge them," cried General Sheridan, and sure enough a regiment of Cuirassiers, their helmets and breast-plates flashing in the September sun, form in sections of squadrons and dash down on the scattered Prussian skirmishers without deigning to form in line. (Squares are never used by the Prussian infantry.) The latter received the cuirassiers with a quick crushing fire, loading and firing with extreme rapidity and unfailing precision, into the dense French squadrons. The effect was startling. Over went horses and men, in numbers, in masses, and the regiment of proud French cuirassiers went hurriedly back in disorder; went back faster than it came, went back scarcely a regiment in strength and not at all a regiment in form. Its comely array was suddenly changed into shapeless and helpless crowds of flying men. The moment the Cuirassiers turned back the brave Prussians actually dashed forward in hot pursuit at a double-quick, the infantry plainly pursuing the flying cavalry. Such a thing has not often been recorded in the annals of war. I know not when the example to compare percisely with this has occurred. There was no more striking episode in battle. When the French infantry saw their cavalry thus fleeing before the foot soldiers they came forward and attacked the Prussians. The Prussians waited quietly and patiently, enduring the rapid and telling fire from the Chassepots until their enemies had drawn so near as to be within a hundred yards from them, and then they returned with the needle guns the rapid firing from the Chassepots. The French infantry could no more endure the Prussian fire than the cavalry to whose rescue they had come. The infantry fled in its turn and followed the cavalry to the place from which they came, that is behind the ridge some five hundred yards on the way to Sedan, where the Prussian mitrailleurs with their teasing fire could no longer reach them. The great object of the Prussians was gained. Since they were not driven from the crest of the hill they fought to hold it. Holding it thus against cavalry the Prussians persuaded themselves that it was possible to establish artillery on this hill.

[The conclusion of the above report had not been received up to the hour of going to press, owing to an interruption in its transmission across the ocean cable.—ED.]

Sixty thousand dollars' worth of Indiana five per cent. State bonds were redeemed in New York on Friday, and the interest ceased.

CAPITULATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY—THE EMPEROR SURRENDERS.

BERLIN, September 3,—King William telegraphs the following dispatch to the War Minister:

SEDAN, September 3.—The capitulation has been concluded with General Wimpfen, who commanded instead of MacMahon, who is wounded. The Emperor duly surrendered himself to me, as he had no command. He left everything to the Regency of Paris. I shall appoint Napoleon's place of resedence after the interview at the rendezvous, which takes place immediately. What a course events have assumed by God's guidance!

WILLIAM.

THE NEWS CONFIRMED BY THE AMERICAN MIOISTER.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—The following dispatch has been received, addressed to the Secretary of State, dated London, September 3, 11:15 A. M.:

"The Emperor and Macmahon's army surrendered at Sedan to the King of Prussia. The Emperor's residence is to be appointed by the King after an interview with him. The capitulation was concluded by General Wimpfen, instead of MacMahon, who was wounded, Signed,

"MOTLEY."

PARTICULARS MEAGRE.

LONDON, September 3—3:30 P. M.—The following dispatch from Berlin has just been received:

Particulars of the battle of the 1st are still deficient, though at Paris it is thought the contest resulted favorable to the French. The Emperor certainly made a demand for a truce by letter, and then came in personally and surrendered.

Paris telegrams continue to say that MacMahon may hold out undea the shelter of the fortress, that Bazaine's position is good, and that he lacks neither provisions nor men.

AAZAINE STILL "BOTTLED UP."

MENLON COURT, September 2.—Since Wednesday morning Bazaine has sought to get to the northward from Metz with his army. The forces of Prince Frederick Charles and General Manteuffel repelled all his efforts, especially in an action that may be styled the battle of Noisse, in which the French were flung back into the Fortress. The Prussian force in this battle was composed of the First and Second Corps and a portion of the Landwehr. The conflicts occurred for the most part around Seriguy and Noisseville.

FRIDAY'S BATTLES—MACMAHON DEFEATED.

BERLIN, September 3.—A sanguinary battle was fought on Friday along the line from Mairy to Douzy, commencing at five o'clock in the morning. MacMahon resisted the Prussian attack until three o'clock in the afternoon. The firing was incessant and furious along the entire line of both armies, and continued with fearful destruction and slaughter. The firing slackened and ceased at half past three o'clock in the afternoon. At that moment the solid columns of the Prussians, bayonet in hand, advanced to the assault. The crisis was now to be decided by the bayonet. Quickly did the Prussians move and with overwhelming impetuosity they precipitated themselves upon MacMahon's lines at all points. The French unavaillingly struggled, but were defeated and routed, and driven in an utter disorderly mass across the Meuse. The Prussians were victorious and held the entire field lately occupied by the French. The slaughter was fearful from the awful fire which had been incessantly maintained for ten hours.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Nomination—Radical Convention.

By Telegraph to The Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, September 1.—Orestes Cleveland was to-day renominated by the Democrats of the Fifth New Jersey District.

DETROIT, MICH., September 1.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day and had a lively contest over some of the State officers. In one or two instances five or six ballots were taken, and considerable excitement existed. Following is the ticket nominated: Governor—H. P. Baldwin, Detroit, renominated; Lieutenant Governor—Morgan Bates, Traverse City, renominated; Secretary of State—D. Striker, Hastings; State Treasurer—V. N. Collier, Battle Creek; Auditor-General W. Humphrey, Adrian, renominated; Commissioner of Land Office, Capt. C. A. Edwards, Branch county; Superintendent of Public Instruction, O. Hasford, Olivet, renominated; Attorney General, Dwight May, Kalamazoo; Member of the State Board of Education, Walter J. Baxter, Janesville.

[The usual clap trap resolutions were adopted.]

CINCINNATI, September e.—The Republican County Convention held to-day was large and harmonious. The ticket nominated was quite satisfactory to the members of the party.

Hon. Aaron F. Perry, Republican, has been nominated for Congress in the First Ohio District, on the first ballot. Fitzgerald declined in favor of Perry, who received 65 votes to Benjamin Eggleston's 55.

Hon. John E. Smith has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth District of Maryland.

ATLANTA, GA., September 1—The Democratic Executive Convention elected Linter Stevens Chairman, and passed resolutions recommending the people to nominate, as candidates to Congress and the Legislature, only such as are eligible under existing laws and who will certainly be permitted to take their seats.

Attorney General Akerman addressed a Republican meeting last night at great length. He was very severe on the Democratic Convention.

CHICAGO, September 1.—The Illinois Republican State Convention, at Springfield, to-day, was presided over by Samuel Moulton. John A. Logan was renominated for Congressman at large; General Bates for State Treasurer, and Newton Bateman for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Illinois State Convention of Prohibitionists at Bloomington yesterday nominated J. V. Farwell, of Chicago, a dry goods man, for Congressman at large.

G. W. Kitchel has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Tenth Illinois District, and John T. Averill by the Republicans of the St. Paul, Minnesota District. The Convention in the latter district passed resolutions favoring the revenue tariff.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Property in Chicago to the Amount of $3,000,000 Destroyed—Insurance Only $1,500,000—Many Persons Crushed by the Falling Ruins.

By telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, September 4.—A fire broke out about 5 o'clock this afternoon in the paper store of Laflin, Butler & Co., and is still raging at 9 P. M., though now under control. The whole of the magnificent Drake Block, on Wabash evenue, corner of Washington street, is destroyed. The total losses will reach, it is estimated, $3,000,000, on which there is from $1,500,000 to $1,800,000 insurance. The losses thus far gathered, are: Jno. W. Farwell & Co., Dry Goods, $1,500,000 to $1,800,000; insurance, $900,000 in all the companies represented in Chicago. Kirkland, Ordway & Co., Boots and Shoes, loss, $25,000; insurance, $150,000. Smith & Nixon, and Lyon & Healey, music, loss, $150,000; insurance, $175,000. Laflin, Butler & Co., paper, loss, $250,000; insurance $100,000. Field, Leither & Co. had goods stored in the upper floors and suffered a loss of $180,000. Insurance $100,000.

The block was owned by John B. Drake, of the Tremont House, J. V. Farwell & Co. and Hatcher Brothers. The loss on the buildings will reach about $450,000. Drake had $130,000 insurance and Thatcher $60,000. Smith & Nixon had one hundred and fifty pianos burned. Some goods were got out of the lower floors of the building, but the the greater part of all the stock was consumed. About half-past six the walls of Powell's stores fell in with a tremendous crash. A large number of persons, employees and outsiders, had been shortly previous on the upper floors, but the danger being apprehended on account of the immense weight of the goods stored there, the police compelled them to go down stairs, yet a large number remained on the first and second floors when the building fell in, and it is feared that there has been a large loss of life. Some rumors place the number buried as high as fifty, but the general idea is that about ten or twelve have suffered death.

It is impossible at present to get any definite information on this point. Several persons had very narrow escapes. Immense crowds witnessed the conflagration, jamming the streets in all directions. Fifty thousand is probably a fair estimate of the number present. The fire is supposed to have originated in the spontaneous combustion of greasy rags in the paper store of Laflin, Butler & Co.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 114⅛a114¼.

Chief Justice Chase is now at Narraganset, Rhode Island, being somewhat indisposed from exposure during his recent excursion to the northwest.

Hon. Milton Saylers was nominated for Congress for the First Ohio District by the Democratic Convention, on Saturday morning, receiving 141 votes in 170 cast.

President Grant will not be able to attend the Massachusetts militia muster and New England Fair, next week, at Boston.

It is reported that the American Press Association is about to burst up. John Russell Young is in debt for news for the *Standard*, Philadelphia *Post* and *Star* over one thousand dollars, and he is unable to pay.

Owing to the fights at the convention recently held in Philadelphia, the Radicals concluded to hold a convention this month, to revise the rules of the party. It is probable thot the rules of the Democratic party will be somewhat modified and adopted.

Dispatches from all parts of the country report unbounded enthusiasm among our German fellow citizens over the startling news from Europe. Arrangements are being made in many cities to hold grand festivals during the coming week in honor of the success of the German arms.

Edward Stephenson, one of the original witnesses to whom the angel of the Lord (?) presented the plates from which the Book of Mormon was published, is now at Salt Lake City. He is eighty-eight years old, and has heretofore lived at Kirkland, Ohio.

The Toronto *Daily Telegraph* says: Hon W. Campbell's mission to England has been productive of important results. In future Canada will have a voice in any modification in the fishery regulations and the Canadian claims for losses sustained n the Fenian raid will be put on the same footing as the Alabama question.

S. Willis Menard, colored, who contested the seat of Baily, from the Second Louisiana District, in Congress, was on Wednesday sent before the Criminal Court, charged with attempting outrage on the person of Amelia Hayes, a quadroon girl, living with his family. Menard's wife is accused of being an accessory. He was held in $500 bail.

Raleigh dispatches report that Judge Dick has decided that no authority exists for issuing a warrant against the Governor of the State for an excess of executive authority, but a warrant can be issued for the arrest of Colonel Kirk and others acting under the Governor. But even these cannot be served in counties declared to be in a state of insurrection. Kirk is in Alamance county.

A Good Templar Convention in Hartford, Connecticut, has resolved that the time has come when the prohibition in license is thought to be an important political issue, and if parties already organized do not take a correct stand upon these questions, it will favor organizing a third party, whose principal object it will be to secure the enforcement of prohibitory laws.

The military department is preparing an estimate of the cost of the several raids on Canada by the Fenians. The calculations, it is understood, embrace the cost of calling out volunteers, moving them front, and the actual damage inflicted by the Fenians. These will be presented for liquidation by the Imperial Government, who will make a demand on the United States for compensation.

The Democratic County Convention of Hamilton county nominated county officers on Saturday. Among the names is A. B. Champion, late President of the Red Stocking Base Ball Club, who is nominated for Prosecuting Attorney. The District Convention took a recess until after the County Convention. Upon re-assembling the names W. S. Groesbeck, M. W. Olliver, T. F. Groesbeck, T. F. Hunt, and S. F. Carey were presented. Groesbeck declined by letter, Olliver by a friend, and Hunt personally. Thereupon Carey was nominated by acclamation. He made a speech accepting the nomination.

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CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION, 23d DISTRICT.

Col. Sirwell Unanimously Nominated for Congress.

The delegates from Allegheny City and the districts north of the Allegheny river met in Convention in the District Court room for the purpose of electing conferees to meet those from Armstrong and Butler counties, to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. E. J. Roberts, when R. H. Kerr, Esq., was elected President and Joseph S Lare and E. J. Roberts, Secretaries.

Col. Kerr stated that the object of the Convention was to nominate five conferees to meet those of Butler and Armstrong counties, when

Mr. Lare said that but three conferees should be chosen.

Mr. Kerr thought differently, however, and so ruled.

The following gentlemen were then placed in nomination: Jos. S. Lare, E. J. Roberts, John Swan, Frank M. Hutchinson, P. Huthinson, Christian Kopp, G. W. Motherell and W. H. Reel. Mr. Peter Hutchinson withdrew, when a ballot by marking was had and the following were elected: Messrs. Lare, Roberts, Frank M. Hutchison, Kopp and Reel.

On motion the Conferees were instructed to vote for Col. William Sirwell for Congress. The other counties having already instructed for him makes Col. Sirwell the candidate by acclamation.

On motion the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Re-Assembling of the County Convention—Report of the Committee on Resolutions—Nominations for Senate, Assembly, Commissioner, Prothonotary, Coroner, Jury Commissioner, and Director of the Poor. Final Adjournment.

At one o'clock the County Convention re-assembled and was called to order.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. S. C. McCandless, Chairman of the Committee on contested seats, submitted a report giving seats to E. W. Swentzel and Charles Anderson, of the Fourth ward, John Titzell and Christian Kopp, of the second precinct of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, and to A. McMurray and John Gilkison, from Snowden township.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Chairman of the Twenty-Second Congressional Convention, D. D. Bruce, Esq., then formally announced to R. H. Kerr, Esq., Chairman of the Twenty-Third Congressional Convention, the nomination of James H. Hopkins, Esq., and his acceptance of the same. Mr. Kerr in turn announced that the Convention over which he had the honor to preside had appointed District Conferees, and unanimously instructed them to vote for that distinguished gentleman and true soldier, Col. William Sirwell, of Armstrong county. The announcement was received with loud and prolonged cheering.

CALL OF THE DISTRICTS.

A motion was made that the call of the Districts commence with the townships first, so that delegates residing at a distance could go home at an early hour. After some discussion the motion was agreed to almost unanimously.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. George S. McLain, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following platform of principles, which arraigns the Radical party for its corruption and profligacy, and clearly sets forth the aims of the Democratic party:

The Democracy of Allegheny county, in Convention met, arraign the Republican party, and demand conviction and final judgement:

Because—It has palliated and sheltered the most shameless corruption, by refusing to prosecute delinquents, who have boldly robbed the Treasury of millions of dollars, which the tax payers have to reimburse; by tolerating and encouraging lobby rings at Washington and Harrisburg, which have corrupted and controlled legislation for years, in the interest of robbers, monied corporations and monopolies, to the de r ment of the people; by elevating to and retaining in office confessed criminals, recipients of bribes, and men who by fraud, perjury and forgery, have robbed of their pensions our gallant soldiers and the orphans and widows of our patriot dead; by making merchandise of positions of honor and trust; and by creating unnecessary jobs and letting them out in the interest of rings.

Because, Of its reckless and profligate expenditure of the public funds; by giving away subsidies to giant corporations; by parcelling out among corrupting monopolies the public lands which by right belong to the honest and toiling millions of the nation; by creating innumerable useless offices to which to pension idle partisans; by refusing to pass such laws as will prevent private speculation with the public funds and extravagant taxation, State, county, city, ward and township officials to enjoy the profit realized from unexpended balances.

Because, It persistently refuses to modify the system of revenue, which, in its assessment, is inequitable and oppressive upon the laboring and middle classes, and in its mode of collection is arbitrary, odious and extravagantly expensive; and continues the iniquitous income tax, in spite of its solemn pledge that it should cease.

Because, Its blind policy it has destroyed our former maritime greatness and driven American commerce from the seas.

Because, By reason of its repeated broken promises it gives no hope of restoring official purity—punishing corruption, breaking up rings and lobbies and decreasing the present burdens of taxation, and re-establishing general prosperity, happiness and content.

And we proclaim as the policy which will guide and control the Democra y when restored to power, that the most rigid economy and the strictest integrity shall be exercised in every office of trust.

That taxation shall be uniform and just to all classes without being oppressive upon any, and that the income tax shall be repealed and all the burden lessened promptly and effectively.

That the financial policy of the Government shall have respect to the interest of the tax payer rather than to the speculator and bondholder.

That Slavery shall not be re-established in the form of Coolie labor, or in any other way; but organized and unnatural importation of a race not homogenous or capable of becoming so, shall be discouraged, as should every movement or measure which tends to lessen the dignity of labor or deprive it of just remuneration.

That a tariff is indispensible for revenue, and should be so adjusted as not to prejudice any of the industrial interests of the country, while securing to our home producers fair competition with foreign capital and labor.

That the public lands shall not be given away, or divided by corrupt Congressmen among themselves, or corporations and speculators, but reserved for soldiers and settlers.

That there shall be no special legislation; lobbying and bribery shall be severely punished; public morals reformed; private virtue encouraged; official purity secured, and general prosperity promoted.

The report of the committee was received, and the platform of resolutions enthusiastically adopted without a dissenting voice.

THE BALLOT FOR CANDIDATES.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates for the various offices to be filled at the ensuing election, with the following results:

FOR SENATOR—TWO BALLOTS.

	1st bal.	2d bal.
T. B. Swearingen	102	142
A. W. Foster	85	60
Alfred Kerr	22	—

Mr. Swearingen, upon the announcement of the second ballot, was declared nominated, and was loudly called for. He was greeted with applause upon his appearance, and briefly thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him. He accepted the nomination, and declared his readiness to labor for the success of the whole ticket.

FOR PROTHONATORY—THREE BALLOTS.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Prothonatory, with the following result:

	1st bal.	2d bal.	3d bal.
Samuel Cameron	26	24	
John Coyle	26	27	
John P. Heisel	20	12	
Malcolm Hay	47	87	117
J. Y. McLaughlin	14	2	2
Moses P. Walsh	43	48	87

The third ballot was announced, and Malcolm Hay, Esq., was declared nominated. He was present and accepted the nomination. Messrs. Cameron, Coyle and Heisel were withdrawn after the second ballot.

FOR COMMISSIONER—ONE BALLOT.

The next office voted for was Commissioner, and resulted as follows:

James Irwin	139	Jerome Rahm	2
I. W. Bausman	47	Jacob Dressel	1
John Sill	16		

Mr. James Irwin was declared duly nominated, and being present accepted the nomination and thanked the Convention for the honor.

It was then moved that in voting for the remaining candidates, the persons receiving the highest number of votes should be declared the nominees of the Convention. After some discussion the motion was carried and the call proceeded in the following order, all the remaining candidates being voted for on a single call of delegates, each candidate receiving the number of votes placed opposite his name

FOR ASSEMBLY.

Capt. John Rogers	103	Wm. Ward	2
Nicholas Carr	26	Dr. A. G. McQuaide	30
John Moorhead	85	John N. M'Clarren	32
James Calhoun	97	T. J. Jack	22
L. B. Patterson	20	B. McGinty	21
Joseph F. Beckham	36	Benj. Lutton	17
Isadore Coblens	127	J. C. Buffum	97
J. K. P. Duff	35	Michael Lipp	6
David B. Oliver	102	James Salisbury	81
James H. Thaw	35	Jos. H. Irwin	7
August Harte	104	Jacob Lashell	15
Peter Zern	24	Capt. J. N. Ewing	71

Messrs. Isadore Coblens, Capt. Jno. Rogers, James Calhoun, D. B. Oliver, August Harte and J. C. Buffum were declared nominated.

FOR CORONER.

Dr. J. W. McCabe	15	T. C. Rafferty	53
Dr. E. A. Wood	31	Wm. Francy	3
Wm. Alexander	26	Dr. A. M. Pollock	23
Dr. J. H. Grouard	9		

Mr. T. C. Rafferty having received the highest number of votes, was declared the nominee for Coroner.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

Wm. Bryant	42	Chas. Brison	8
James Longmore	14	D. O. Lambert	14
Andrew B. Hayden	44	Thomas Walton	22
S. C. Trauferman	2	Wm. A. Hellowell	2
John Murphy	8	Val. Stork	12
A. J. Raape	19		

Mr. Andrew B. Hayden having the highest number of votes was announced as the candidate for Jury Commissioner.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

John A. Connor	56	John N. Burns	23
M. Moswiggen	11	Jos. H. Hart	4

Mr. John A. Connor was declared nominated for Director of the Poor.

The Convention throughout was earnest, but was characterized by harmony of purpose, and when the entire ticket was announced, it met with the heartiest approval.

On motion of Mr. J. S. Lare, all the nominations were made unanimous.

The usual vote of thanks to the officers was passed, and at six o'clock the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

FIRE.

A Shocking and Fatal Accident—A Man Caught in a Threshing Machine and Burned to Death.

A correspondent at North Star, this county, sends us the following:

One of the most heart-rending accidents that ever occurred in this neighborhood took place on Friday evening last at the barn of N. H. M. Pollock, deceased. On the afternoon of that day the threshing and cleaning machine owned by Reed & Jardine moved to the barn to thresh the grain belonging to John Christy. The machine had been in motion for about one hour, when smoke and sparks of fire were seen issuing from the side gearing bevel wheels, caused by friction and straw getting into them. One of the threshers who was attending to the riddles, noticing it ran to it and had it almost extinguished. Mr. Reed, who was driving, probably saw the smoke on the straw carriers, and leaving the horses, ran into the barn, and in getting on the top of the machine stepped on the feed-board, his feet slipped and was caught and carried in by the cylinder, drawing him in up to the thighs, completely stopping the machine. Mr. George Jardine went to the assistance of Mr. Reed, the fire in the barn still making fast headway. He caught Mr. Reed around the waist while some of the hands endeavored to back the cylinder by pulling at the fly-wheel; others tried to hitch a pair of horses to pull the machine out, but the fire drove them back and they were unsuccessful and Mr. Reed perished. The flames then communicated to the dwelling of Mrs. Pollock and soon after the wagon shed and a log stable destroying them. Most of the valuables were saved. I have understood that the buildings were insured but that the insurance had expired early in the week.

Man Murdered at Moorhead's Mills—A General Fight.

Last evening, about six o'clock, two men named William Henry Price and Daniel Parks had a dispute in Moorhead's mills, Fourteenth ward. One called the other a black sheep, a ticket-of-leave man, &c., &c., when they adjourned outside to have it out. Price, who was the smaller man of the two, was getting the worst of it, when William O'Brien, a helper for Price, came out and mixed in. The fight became general, when some one cried out that O'Brien was killed. Price quit fighting and went to him. The blood was gushing out of his mouth. He had received a blow on the head with some heavy instrument. He died in a few minutes. Price gave himself up, and was brought to the watch house last night.

When Price was locked up he cried bitterly. He said O'Brien got his death by helping him. "I put my arm", said he, "under his head when I heard he was hurt and asked him to speak but the blood oozed out of his mouth, and I could see death in his eyes. I called for some one to run for the doctor but it was too late when he came. I have worked in iron mills in England, Scotland and Wales but never had a fight with a man before." Then he would lean his head on his hands and cry like a child.

ANOTHER PARTY ARRESTED.

Later in the evening officers Long, Chambers and Alschelman arrested William Griffin, alias Crowley "the boxer," as one of the parties concerned in the fight. He is a boss roller at Moorhead's Mill, and had just drawn his week's wages, two hundred and twenty dollars. He was very reticent, and we could get nothing out of him on the subject of the disturbance. The parties will be examined to-morrow.

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

Dissipation and Late Hours.

After the festal night comes the miserable next morning, with its headache, its qualms, its gloomy reflections. Business must be attended to, but neither mind nor body is fit for business. What is to be done? How are the energies of the system to be worked up; and its reserves of vitality brought out? How is the clouded brain to be cleared?—the languid and relaxed frame braced up for action? Under such circumstances a single wine-glassful of Plantation Bitters will bring about an immediate and beneficial change, and a healthful glow will be diffused through the whole organization by the tonic operation of this wholesome cordial.

Sea Moss Farine, made from Pure Irish Moss, is considered by all who have used it to be a most delightful, healthful and economical food.

Cheaper than Before the War!

Epicures, are you aware that you can enjoy the luxuries of the dessert at a much cheaper rate than ten years ago? Science has converted a wild product of the Irish coast into an element of immeasurable dainties of the most wholesome, nutritious and delicious character; and the price of this new staple is less by one-half than that of any other article of the same class containing a like amount of nutriment. Need we say that Sea Moss Farine is the article referred to. The wealthy and enterprising New York company engaged in its manufacture are entitled to the thanks of every philanthropist for introducing this new source of excellent and agreeable food, at a price which places it within the reach of all. One experiment will convince the most skeptical that with Sea Moss Farine they can produce unequalled custards, puddings, jellies, charlottes, creams, sauces, &c., at less cost than before the war. The depot of the company is at 53 Park Place, New York. W&W.

AFRICAN WINE.—It is generally known that Cape Colony produces the most delicious wines known on the face of the earth. A cargo received as a remittance by our neighbors Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. contain several varieties raised there, among which the Constancia commands the highest price of any wine in the world. Almost the entire crop of it is consumed in the palaces of Europe, this rare exception being sent to them in exchange for their medicines, which have long been the staple remedies of South Africa.—*Boston Journal.*

Caution.

Certain malicious persons having made it their business to report, in this city and vicinity, that the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company intended to give up the business and quit the manufacture of sewing machines altogether, and that the agency of Wm. Sumner & Co., 140 Wood street, would be closed as soon as the stock of machines on hand was sold, we would simply say to the public and the many thousands who are now using the Wheeler & Wilson machine that there is not one word of truth in such reports. On the contrary, the Wheeler & Wilson Company are to-day building one of the largest factories in this country at Indianapolis, while their old factories at Bridgeport Connecticut, which cover five acres of ground and employ eighteen hundred men, is in full operation, and the company some twenty thousand behind their orders. It is hoped that no such foolish rumors will be believed by the public, and that the many patrons of the Wheeler & Wilson machine will continue to indorse it as before.

WM. SUMNER & Co.,
sep8.1td&w. 148 Wood street.

What Did It?

Lyon's Kathairon made my hair soft, lustrous and thick, and Hagan's Magnolia Balm changed that sallow complexion into the marble beauty for which I was famous in my youth. Ladies try and see these articles. A fine head of hair and a refined complexion are the greatest attractions a woman can possess. The Kathairon and Magnolia Balm are that which will give them to you, and nothing else will. The Balm is the Bloom of Youth. It makes a lady of fifty appear but twenty. Both articles are entirely harmless and perfectly elegant. They should be in every lady's possession.

Education

Is so much more general in America than in older countries that everyone knows the importance of taking nothing but the best remedies for those known to be pure. Still some do not know, and it is for their benefit that we write that the "Empire Brand" are almost the only pure flavoring extracts now offered, and as every bottle contains one-third more than those of other makers, they will recommend to their customers. Messrs. Kenny & Co., New York are the proprietors, but all grocers and druggists have them.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, September 8, 1870.

REMARKS.—The exciting news from the other side has been the principal topic of conversation for some time. Business in consequence was to a certain extent neglected. The news continues of that kind that indicates pretty conclusively that the end is not far off. Produce—The receipts were fair, and sales were of a similar description, buyers generally being disposed to wait and see whether prices will come down. How long they will have to wait is altogether another question. Flour—The demand is improving, buyers being more numerous and more inclined to operate. They have probably made up their minds that prices have about reached their lowest point. The leading houses report an increase in their orders for home use and for export. The same may be said of the mills. Taken as a whole the market presents a decidedly more healthy appearance. Provisions—We can report a moderate trade demand. This, however, has been the situation for some days. The stock of old is rapidly disappearing, and will soon be numbered among the things of the past. The season has been a long one, and to most dealers, at least those that purchased early, a profitable one. The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

GRAIN—The market was not a very active one, buyers were not so anxious to invest. Certain dealers were offering lower figures. Wheat was freely offered at the following: Red winter, 1 18@1 20; white, 1 25@1 30, some very choice lots being held at 1 35; amber, nominal at 1 30@1 34 per bushel; holders are firmer under light receipts and prices have an upward tendency; sales were reported at 44@45c for new, and 48@50c for old. Corn, dull; nothing of consequence doing; the extreme rates are 80@85c per bushel from first hands and from store. Rye, firm; holders are not disposed to make any further concessions in order to effect sales. The asking rates are 80@85c per bushel. Barley—The season for activity is drawing near. The present asking rates are 1 05@1 15 per bushel. The stock to operate with is not a large one.

ASHES—The market continues steady with a good jobbing demand. We can report sales at the following: Soda ash, common, 4@8 per cent., 3¼@4c; refined, 5@5 per cent., 3¾@4c; potash 7@7¼c; pearl 9@9¼c per pound.

APPLES—The market was decidedly weak, prices tending downward. Sales of good eating apples at 2 00@3 00; good to choice cooking ones 3 00@3 75 per bbl.

BROOM CORN—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand. Sales were made at 11@12c per pound.

FLOUR—We have nothing particularly new or interesting to note as relates to prices or demands. The market is well stocked with the various kinds. The leading houses report a good business. The same may be said of the mills. The store rates for good western brands were 6 25@6 50@6 75, being the extreme rates. The mill prices being unchanged we omit them.

BROOMS—We quote store prices as follows: Fancy, 5 50; No 1, 4 50; No 2, 4 00; No 3, 3 50; common 2 50@3 00.

CHEESE—Firm with a good inquiry. We quote Western Reserve 12@13c; Ohio Factory 13½@14c, and Ohio Goshen 14½@15c.

CORNMEAL—Sales choice yellow at 90@95c per bushel.

CARBON OIL—We quote at 21½c, in large lots and 23c in a small way.

CHICKENS—Dull. Sales spring chickens at 50@60c; full grown, 80@85c per pair by the coop. Ducks 70@75c per pair.

BUTTER—We can report a good trade demand for choice roll for table use at 28@30c; mixed lots sold at various prices ranging from 17@22c per lb.

TALLOW—Firm. We quote prime city rendered at 9@9¼c, and country at 8½@8c per pound.

VINEGAR—Good manufactured 15c; pure cider held at 25c; white wine vinegar tripple strength 50c per gallon.

WATERMELONS—Sales at 18 00@20 00, as to size.

WOODENWARE—Following are the wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop 2 25; 3 hoop 3 50; tubs, No 1, 11 00; No 2, 10 00; No 3, 9 00; Washboards, 3 00.

WHISKY—The market for highwines is firm. Sales at 95c in large lots and 98c in a jobbing way per gallon; common rectified 85c; proof rectified 1 05; half rye and half corn 1 00@1 75.

BEANS—In good supply with sales in a regular way at 1 50@2 00 per bush.

EGGS—Are in good demand; strictly fresh ones may be quoted at 20@21c per bush.

LARD OIL—Dull. We quote extra No. 1 at 1 20@1 22.

MILL FEED—Sales of bran at 1 10; shipstuffs at 1 20, and middlings at 1 80@2 00 per bush.

ONIONS—Sales at 1 00 per bushel for choice.

PROVISIONS—Are in fair demand for local purposes; prices however have made no quotable change. We quote as follows: Shoulders at 14¾c; ribbed sides at 17¼c; clear rib sides at 18c; clear sides at 18½c. Canvassed sugar cured hams at 25c; sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, at 18c; canvassed breakfast bacon, clear, at 20c; Mess pork, 30 50. Dried beef, canvassed, 25c. Prime leaf lard in tierces, 17a18c; lard in kegs 19c, and in buckets, 19c. Beef tongues at 9 00 per dozen, and scarce. Pig tongues at 1 00 per dozen.

POTATOES—Potatoes are dull at from 50 to 70c per bushel, as to quality. Sales of sweet potatoes at from 4 50 to 5 50, as to quality.

SALT—In a small way at 1 70; car loads, 1 60.

SEEDS—Sales of timothy at 3 50 per bushel; in small lots at 3 75@4 00. Flaxseed is nominal at 2 15.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, September 8, 1870.

REMARKS—The market yesterday, although not very active was firm, and previous prices were fully maintained. The sales, however, were not large. Capt. Stockdale telegraphed yesterday that a new well was struck last night on the J. S. McCray farm, and is flowing at the rate of 300 bbls a day.

CRUDE.

The asking rates were as follows: Spot or September, 10¾@10¾c; last three months, 10¾c; all year, sellers option, 9¾c; offered, buyers option, all year, 10¾@11c.

SALES.

4,000 bbls for September S. O. at.....10¾c.
5,000 bbls for September S. O. at.....10¾c.

REFINED.

The market was firm, but not very active. The principal enquiry was for early deliveries; futures are dull and not much sought after. We quote as follows: September, 26¾c; October, 25¾c; November and December, 25½c; all year, buyers option, 27c.

SALES.

500 bbls September, S. O.....26¾c.
1,000 bbls October, S. O.....25¾c.
500 bbls September, S. O.....27c.
500 bbls September, S. O.....26¾c.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, September 7—At the closing of the market on the 6th crude in bulk was in better demand at 14¾c, with firm sellers at this figure; small lots to refiners at 14¾@15c; crude in shipping order was dull and nominal at 18¾@18½c. For refined prices were a trifle easier, with moderate call; sales 5,500 barrels at 26c, and 1,000 barrels, a resale of contract, 26¾c. For Philadelphia delivery the market closed weak at 25¾c for refined standard white; sales 2,000 barrels at 26¾c; 2,000 barrels for October and November on private terms, and 1,000 barrels for October, sold from Pittsburgh, at 25¾c per gallon. The chartering business was quiet, the demand for all kinds of vessels being light, and the rates were heavy. The oil charters were: Oil bark to Antwerp with 4,500 barrels petroleum at 4s 2d; a bark from Philadelphia to Rotterdam with 2,530 barrels at 5s 9d; a brig from Philadelphia to Gibraltar with 1,600 barrels, for orders or Adriatic, at 6s 3d@7s 6d, and a vessel with 1,200 barrels to the Spanish Main, and a bark on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA—The market is strong; prime light straw to white, 25½c; standard white, 26½c; crude, 16½c.

TITUSVILLE—The market was off again to-day, and a decline in prices of from ten to twenty cents took place on both sections of the creek.

SALES.

1,000 bbls on upper creek at 3 40.
2,500 bbls on upper creek at 3 35.
500 bbls on upper creek at 3 30.
1,000 bbls on upper creek at 3 25.
3,000 bbls on lower creek at 3 60.
1,500 bbls on lower creek at 3 55.
1,000 bbls on lower creek, s. o. 60 days, 3 50.
1,000 bbbls on lower creek, s. o. 60 days, 3 45.

SHAMBURG—Market quiet but fir at 3 25 on road and 2 95@3 05 at wells.

PITTSBURGH LIVESTOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, September 7, 1870.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Since our last the run of cattle and sheep has been heavy and that of hogs fair. Prices have been well maintained, with but a shade difference from our last quotations. Cattle sold during the first three days of the week at the following figures: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, 7 25@7 50; good to prime 1,100 to 1,200, 6 50@7 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,300, 5 50@6 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, 4 00@4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, 4 25@5 50.

SHEEP.

As stated above the run of sheep was very heavy. Eastern buyers made heavy purchases, and home dealers were not slow in filling up their retail stock. The selling rates at the close of the market were as follows:

Extra, 100 to 110 pounds, 5@5 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 pounds, 4 25@4 75, decent to fair, 75 to 80 pounds, 3 75@4 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 pounds, 3@3 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, 50@1 50.

HOGS.

The supply of hogs was only fair, and prices were a shade lower than our last figures. The closing rates of the market were as follows: Extra Philadelphia, 10 25@10 50; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, 9 75@10 00; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, 9 25@9 50; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, 8 00@8 50. We may add that the stock was fair, though not up to the run of previous days.

HORSES AND MULES.

There were a few fine horses and mules in the pens, but we could hear of no sales, the arrivals being al sent East.

MILCH COWS

The sppply was light and they sold slowly at $40@80, including calves.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Tuesday, September 6, 1870.

REMARKS—The amount of cattle and sheep on the market far exceeded that of last week. There was a limited number of fat cattle, but the great bulk were common and stockers. Mr. McKeown, Clerk of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, gives the following as the number of cars of cattle received during the past week, the points from whence shipped, and by whom:

Illinois.	Cars.	Illinois.	Cars.
S. Kraus	4	M. Verner	2
J. W. Snee	2	Kelfer & S.	1
Marks & Bro	4	E. Katz	3
S. Kraus	4	C. Beyers	1
S. & G. Shamburg	5	Sanmberg & H.	1
I. Lowenthal	5	E. James (Columbia)	2
Thasenmal & Lauhman	9	OHIO.	
INDIANA		Rosette & Wood	1
F. Pfeffer	1	Shamberg & H.	1
E. W. Bornell	1	Greenwalt & Kahn	3
George Ewing	1	Rauch & Co.	1
C. M. Conrad	1	Kaufman	1
Eddy & Bro	3	W. C. Thrashel	1
J. W. Finding	1	—	—
Prestall	3	Total	48

This would foot up about eleven hundred head, and if we add those driven in from the neighboring counties, it would swell the number to about fifteen hundred. Much of the stock was unsold, some lots remaining intact, and will re-appear at the Central Yards. The rates were much the same as those current at the East Liberty Yards, and may be stated as follows: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers, 7½@7¾c; good to prime 1,000 to 1,200, 7¼@7½c; common to medium 1,000 to 1,100, 6¼@6½c; bulls, stags, and cows, 800 to 1,500, 4¼@5½c; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, 4@5½c.

CATTLE.

The following are the sales as reported by dealers, with the numbers sold and prices received:

M. Krauss sold 50 head fat cattle at 6 00@7 75, and 40 head stockers at 4 75@5 25—all from Chicago.

M. Verner sold 21 Washington county mixed cattle at 6 00@7 50, and 43 Ohio mixed at 5 00@7 00.

J. Needy sold one lot of Ohio fair to prime cattle at 7 50@9 25, and a lot of mixed Ohio at 5 00@6 50.

Isaac Vanatee wholesaled 18 head at 7 25.

Sol. Shamberg & Haas disposed of 33 Ohio fat cattle at 6 00@7 50.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 121 Chicago mixed cattle at 4 50@7 00.

Hazlewood & Blackstock made sale of 100 Ohio and Indiana mixed, at 4 00@7 00.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 55 head Ohio at 7 75@8 25, and 20 head mixed at 4 50@6 00.

Trauerman & Laubman sold 183 head Chicago mixed steers and heifers at 5 25@7 50.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold 80 mixed Ohio, Indiana and Illinois at 4 00@7 00.

Carr & McCallister offered and sold 50 head Pennsylvania and Ohio mixed cattle at 5 00@7 00.

S. Craig offered 13 head of Lawrence county fat cattle, but not selling them, would drive them to East Liberty.

Clinton Davis sold 24 Greene county mixed at 4 50@6 00.

M. C. Lightner made sale of 4 head Greene county cattle at 4 00@5 55.

G. Emerick & Co. sold 25 head Ohio mixed nt 5 00@7 00.

Marks & Bro. offered and sold 151 head Chicago and Washington county cattle at 5 00@7 50.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep from Butler, Beaver Washington, Mercer, Westmoreland and other adjacent counties was heavy. Some lots were left unbroken, and would be held over or shipped east. The stock was composed of "good, bad and indifferent," and sold slowly. We give below a sufficient number of sales to furnish a correct idea of the state of the market. Buyers had things pretty much their own way, and drovers threaten to retaliate by cutting off the supply of mutton for a time. But if they will only bring us good stock there will be no difficulty in finding ready sale at fair prices. Poor stock will go begging in the market.

J. & W. Garrison sold 140 sheep and lambs from Butler county at 1 50@4 10.

Scheidemantel & Walters, 350 Butler county sheep and lambs at 1 50@3 50.

John Christy, 100 Washington and Beaver county sheep at an average of 1 75 per head.

E. S. Stouffer had for sale 420 Butler county sheep, but not selling them would take them to East Liberty.

J. Drum sold 19 Allegheny county sheep and lambs—lambs, 2 00@3 00; sheep, 2 00 a3 50.

J. Davis sold 140 Mercer county sheep and lambs at 2 75@5 00, and 98 Beaver county at 75c@3 50.

Jno. Freewalt sold 80 Allegheny county sheep and lambs at 1 00@2 50.

Isaac Williams disposed of 109 Washington county sheep and lambs at an average of 2 75 per head.

J. McMurlric offered and sold 80 sheep and lambs—sheep, 3 50, and lambs 1 50.

HOGS.

The stock of hogs is increasing, though the sales are still high. In a few weeks business will be lively in the pork line. The market may be stated thus: Extra Philadelphia, 10 25@10 50; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 pounds, 10@10 25; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 pounds 9 50@9 75; light stock hogs, 80 to 100 pounds, 8@9 50.

MILCH COWS.

A few milch cows were offered. The prices asked were from 40@70, as to milking qualities, size, age and condition.

HORSES AND MULES.

Offerings extremely light, and no sales reported.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Flour closed heavy and 5@10c lower. Wheat, dull and declining at 1 05@1 08 for No 2 spring; 1 25@1 29 for winter red and amber western. Rye, nominal. Oats, heavy at 46@50c for new Ohio. Corn, lower and dull at 79@80c for mixed western. Mess Pork, dull and heavy. Beef, quiet but steady. Cut meats, unchanged. Bacon, quiet but steady. Lard, dull and heavy at 15¾@16c for good to prime steam. Eggs, unchanged.

FINANCIAL.

Gold 114 buying. Exchange firm at par buying. Money market unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.—Flour dull and weak. Spring wheat Ex Family 6 25@6 75; Indiana and Ohio do 6 75@7 37½. Wheat very dull. Ind 1 35; red dull 85. Corn good demand; yellow western 83; mixed 84@85. Oats steady; western 50@52. Barley, sales 500 Iowa 1 32@1 35. Provisions dull, drooping. Petroleum firm; crude 16½; refined 26½. Whisky steady; western iron 95.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to The Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, September 7.—Flour very dull. Wheat dull at 4@5c lower; No 2 white Wabash 1 41; amber Michigan offered at 1 05 at the close without sales; No 1 amber Illinois 1 27; No 2 red Wabash 1 11; No 2 do 1 10, closing at 1 07. Corn dull and 3c lower; No 1, 64@64½c; No 2, 61c, closing at 60. Oots dull and 1c lower; No 1, 38c; No 2, 35c, Michigan, 36½c.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, September 7.—Wheat dull and lower; No 1 red 1 16; No 2 red held at 1 14. Corn steady; No 1 at 70c. Oats dull; 41c. Petroleum crude very quiet; 4 40 to 4 50; refined 23@23½.

MARRIED.

MILLER—JONES—On Tuesday, Sept. 6th, at 6 o'clock, P. M., at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. GILMAN MILLER, of Boston, Mass., and Miss MOLLIE JONES, of Allegheny City.

SCOTT—TONER—On Thursday evening, Sept. 1st, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. P. E. ——, ROBERT H. SCOTT to Miss JOSEPHINE M. TONER.

DIED

LAUER—On Wednesday noon, Sept. 7, 1870, JOSEPH WILLIAM, infant son of Charles F. and Wilhemina Lauer, aged 4 years and 3 months.

OWENS—On monday morning, September 5th 1870, WILLIAM, son of Frederick and Mary Owens, aged 4 years and 5 months.

LOUGHRAN—On Sunday morning, September 4th, at 8:40, Miss KATE LOUGHRAN.

ADAIR—On Tuesday, August 30th, at his residence, 1241 Coates street, Philadelphia, Mr. WM. ADAIR, for nerly of Pittsburgh, Pa.

MATTERN—RODGERS—At Altoona, Tuesday, August 30, by the Rev. R. Wallace, J. C. MATTERN to Miss JULIA RODGERS, both of this city.

BELL—MARSHALL—On Thursday evening, September 1st, by Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., ARTHUR W. BELL to EMMA, daughter of A. M. Marshall, Esq.

DUNCAN—At the residence of his sister, near Wilkinsburg, on Thursday, September 1st Col. JAMES M. DUNCAN, late of the 102d Pa. Vet. Vols.

TERRY—On Friday morning, September 2, at 7½ o'clock, LOUISA, wife of George Terry, in the 71st year of her age.

LIPPINGTON—On Thursday, September 1st, at 8 o'clock p. m., EDWARD LIPPINGTON, in the 68th year of his age.

HERSHBURGER—On Friday, SARAH MASONHEIMER, wife of James Hershburger, dec'd., aged 42 years.

REED—On Friday, Sept. 2d, JOHN M. REED, eldest son of Matthew and Sarah Reed, of Robinson township, Wash. Co., Pa., aged 26 years, 4 months and 16 days.

AMPLY—On Monday, September 5th, 1870, at 9½ o'clock, P. M., GEORGE, only son of John and Mary E. Ampler, aged 1 year and 2 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

The Shivering Season.

The loss to the laboring classes of the United States caused by fever and ague, has been estimated at upwards of two millions of dollars per annum. Whole settlements are sometimes prostrated by the disease, and it is regarded in some localities as one of those visitations of Providence which cannot be avoided. This is a mistake. As certainly as any of the evils which are invited by neglect may be forstalled by precaution—so certainly may an attack of intermittent (or remittent) fever be prevented by invigorating the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in advance of the season, at which this malady prevails. Prevention, it is needless to say, is the wisest policy; but it is consoling to know that where time has not been thus taken by the forelock, and the paroxysms have actually commenced, a complete cure may, in all cases, be rapidly effected by the use of this powerful vegetable tonic. The reputation of the Bitters as a specific for dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation and nervous debility, has in some measure thrown into the shade its merits as a preventative and cure of other ailments, but all who have ever taken it, either as a protection against or a remedy for malarious fevers, will admit that it surpasses in efficiency all the so-called specifics, including quinine, usually prescribed for these maladies, while it is at the same time entirely harmless and decidedly palatable.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the Lowest Rates, Wholesale and Retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street.

A SURE CURE FOR PIMPLES.—I will send by return mail, on receipt of 6 cent stamps, a recipe for preparing a Genuine Vegetable balm, which immediately removes Pimples, Freckles, Blotches, Tan, Black Worms, Moths, and all Eruptions and Impurities of the Skin, leaving it clean, with a healthy glow. Also, instructions for producing a growth of Hair on a bald head or smooth face